THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE,
And Manufacturing & Mercantile Advertiser.

Vol. 40.

FRIDAY MORNING, JUNE 10, 1825. Vol. 3....No. 37.

PUBLISHED EVERY FRIDAY MORNING BY
DAVID MACLEAN,
FOURTH, BETWEEN MARKET & WOOD-STREETS.
At $2 per annum, payable in advance.
☞Advertisements inserted at the usual rates.

A Warehouse To Rent,

And immediate Possession given.

APPLY TO

Allen & Grant,

WHO HAVE FOR SALE,

50 HHDS. NEW-ORLEANS

SUGAR,

40 bbls. ***MOLASSES,***

50 bales and small bags

COTTON,

100 Boxes ***TIN PLATES.***
200 Kegs ***JUNIATA NAILS.***
200 Boxes 8-10 & 10-12 ***GLASS***
25 do. ***BOTTLES,*** assorted.
3000 barrels ***SALT.***
20 do. ***MACKAREL***
Cap Printing & Wrapping

PAPER,

A constant supply from Sewickly Grove Mill.

CASH FOR RAGS.

April 15, 1825—tf

New-Stourbridge
Flint Glass-Works, Pittsburgh

FLINT GLASS,

CONSISTING OF
PLAIN, ENGRAVED AND FANCY CUT,
Of every description
Manufactured at the above Establishment, by

JOHN ROBINSON,

AND in point of quality, equal if not superior to any thing of the kind manufactured in the United States.

The citizens of Pittsburgh, and of the western country generally, are respectfully invited to call at the Works, on the corner of First and Ross, Scotch-Hill, and examine the Glass.

Orders will be gratefully acknowledged, and will receive punctual and prompt attention

A large and general assortment will be kept constantly on hand, that orders can be filled at the shortest notice.

Nov 28—tf.

Lawrence & Bainbridge,

AUCTION & COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
Louisville, Ky.

Have formed a co-partnership with

JAMES ANDERSON, JR.

The business will in future be conducted under the firm of

B. LAWRENCE & CO.

REFERENCES.

James Hughes Esq. *John Rustard*, Louisville.
J. & G. R. Gibson & R. Hayden Cincinnati.
Knox & M'Kee, Wheeling.
James Riddle & Son, Eastburn & Johnston, Wm. Bell, Jr. W. Anderson, R. Lindell, Pittsburgh.

August 20.—tf

THE SUBSCRIBER,

TAKES the liberty to inform his friends and the public, that he continues to carry on the manufactory of Copper and Tin ware, &c. at his old stand, next door to the corner of Second and Wood-streets, east side, where he keeps a general assortment of Stills, wash kettles, tea kettles, tin ware, &c. &c. which he offers wholesale and retail, low for cash or barter. Nicholson's patent stills, Fuller's kettles, salt pans, Slater's patent cooking machines, for steam boats and hotels &c. made to order at the shortest notice.

Lewis Peterson.

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HAVE, in addition to their former assortment, Decanters, moulded and cut Glass, which is now very complete.

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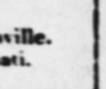
Tumblers, Ornaments, &c.

Which they offer for sale at very reduced prices.

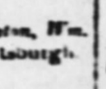
Pittsburgh, March 11, 1825—tf.

TO LET,

Two Dwelling Houses



In Fourth near Market street.



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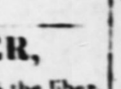
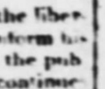


A DWELLING HOUSE and STORE ROOM, in Market Street, opposite the Allegheny Bridge.



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DOCTOR SPEER,

HAS COMMENCED

The Practice of Medicine,

In the City of Pittsburgh,

AND will attend to calls in any branch of the profession, at his shop, in Fourth street, between Market & Wood streets, one door east of the office of the Pittsburgh Gazette.

March 18, 1825

To the Electors of Allegheny County

FELLOW-CITIZENS, I offer myself as a candidate for the office of

County Commissioner,

at the ensuing general election, and respectfully solicit your suffrages.

John Patterson,
Late Clerk to Commissioners.

Moon township, May 6, 1825.

We are authorized to state, that

Captain James R. Butler

Is a candidate for the Office of

SHERIFF

OF THE COUNTY OF ALLEGHENY.

May 27, 1825—te.

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William Caven.

Versailles township, May 20, 1825.—te

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JOHN C. PARRY, New-Hope.
JOHN BUCKMAN,
No. 19, Sansom St. Philadelphia.
MAHLON K. TAYLOR,
Taylorsville, Bucks county,
Assignees.

Nov. 25, 1824. [Dec.3.t90]

Edward J & Samuel A. Roberts,

ATTORNEYS

AND

COUNSELLORS AT LAW,

Have their Office in Fourth St.

THREE DOORS ABOVE WOOD.

Pittsburgh, October 15, 1824—tf

REMOVAL.

CALEB LEE,

DRAPER AND TAILOR,

HAS REMOVED to the Store Room lately occupied by S. A. Dubarry, in Market street, between Fourth street and the Diamond, where he is ready to attend to the orders of his customers as usual. He has just received from Philadelphia, an extensive assortment of

Cloths, Cassimeres, Vestings, &c.

and can furnish gentlemen with coats or full suits at the shortest notice, and on the most accommodating terms.

He has formed a correspondence with some of the best shops in the city of Philadelphia, by which he will be furnished with the latest city fashions.

April 8, 1825—tf.

WANTED,

Seven or Eight Journeymen

TAILORS.

☞None but good workmen need apply.

Caleb Lee.

April 22, 1825.—tf.

MRS. J. C. BUTLER,

In Fifth Street, between Wood and Smithfield, is prepared to accommodate a few individuals with PRIVATE BOARDING. The place is retired, pleasant and convenient to business. The terms will be moderate, and every attention will be paid to the comfort and convenience of her Boarders.

April 15, 1825—3m.

Public Notice is Hereby Given,

THAT the Notes, Book Accounts, and all other property of Robert Patterson and J. H. Lambdin late Stationers and Paper Manufacturers trading under the firm of *R. Patterson & Lambdin*, have been assigned to the subscribers this day, for the benefit of creditors.

HENRY HOLDSHIP,
C. ANSHUTZ,
MARTIN RAHM.

Pittsburgh, Sept. 22, 1823—tf

A GIG FOR SALE.

A NEW GIG, of first-rate workmanship, and elegantly plated, with a patent axle, for sale at Mr. Hervey's Coach-maker's shop, in Fourth street.

June 3, 1825—3•

THE PITTSBURGH
Manufacturing Association

Have received on consignment, and offer for sale, 322 bundles Cane Poles, for Reed-Makers,

SHUTTLES & REEDS,

Machine Cards, Comb-Plate, and Card Cleaners.

OLIVE OIL, in Bottles.

CALF SKINS, OF A SUPERIOR QUALITY.

May 13, 1825. tf.

To be Rented,

That very large and commodious

BRICK HOUSE,

SITUATED in the southwest corner of the Diamond, next door to General Patchell's. Possession can be given immediately. For particulars apply to

Chas. L. Volz,
Wood Street.

April 1—3mo.

Walter Fortune & Sons,

SADDLE-TREE MANUFACTURERS,

RETURN thanks to their friends and the public in general, for the liberal encouragement they have had in their business, and hope, from their industry and strict attention, to be able to give general satisfaction to those who may favor them with their orders. They have always on hand a large assortment of

SADDLE-TREES,

and will warrant them as good as can be manufactured in the United States, which they will sell low for cash or approved acceptances. They also carry on the BLACK and WHITE SMITH BUSINESS

May 13—6mo.

UNION CANAL LOTTERY,

Seventeenth Class—New Series,

WILL be drawn on the 6th of July, 1825, and finished in a few minutes. Sixty numbers. Eight ballots to be drawn.

Scheme.

1 prize of	$50,000	is	$50,000
1	20,000		20,000
1	10,000		10,000
2	5,000		10,000
1	4,720		4,720
20	1,000		20,000
30	500		15,000
52	100		5,200
156	50		7,800
1248	20		24,960
10608	10		106,080
12,120 Prizes	$334,220		$273,760
22,000 Blanks			

In this scheme, with eight drawn ballots, there will be 56 prizes with three drawn numbers on them; 1,456 with two numbers on; and 10,608 with one number. Those tickets having none of the drawn numbers on them being blanks.

A considerable proportion of this lottery is put up in parcels of 20 tickets, embracing all the combination numbers, from 1 to 60, which parcels cannot draw less than $80, less the deduction of 15 per cent. with so many chances for the capital prizes.

TICKETS $9 00,

Halves $4 50 | Quarters $2 25

FOR SALE AT THE

BOOKSTORE

OF

Eichbaum & Johnston,

Market Street, between Second and Third Sts

May 20, 1825.

E. MERRITT,

DENTIST,

RESPECTFULLY informs the Ladies and Gentlemen of the City of Pittsburgh and its vicinity, that he intends making this city his residence. He has taken the front Room of the building now occupied by the Rev. Mr. Patterson, in Fourth between Market and Wood Streets: where he will be happy to render his professional services to such applicants as may honor him with their commands. From his experience in Setting Artificial Teeth, he flatters himself that he will receive a reasonable share of public patronage. All operations of the teeth performed with the greatest ease.

Will keep on hand a quantity of his celebrated DENTIFRICE, for polishing the teeth, and hardening the gums when spongy. This powder will restore bleeding gums to a healthy state, by its use, in a few day. Warranted free from acids or any thing that *tends* to destroy the enamel.

N. B. Will be found at his room from eight until twelve in the morning,—from two until six in the evening.

Pittsburgh, May 20, 1825—tf.

Domestic Cotton Manufactures,

BY WHOLESALE.

JOHN M'ELROY

HAS REMOVED from the Diamond into Market street, between First and Second streets, and has on hand a large assortment of his own Manufactures, such as 3 4 PLAIDS, 4 4 CHECKS; 3-4 ditto; Wilmington and Fancy STRIPES; Orange and Blue CHAMBRAYS; which he will sell lower than they can be bought in either Philadelphia or Baltimore; and all his colours he will warrant to be the best Indigo Blue Dyes; which he will sell low for cash or acceptances in this city. Also,

2000lbs Cotton Yarn,

From 5 to 10, on reasonable terms. Flour or Whiskey will be taken in exchange at cash prices.

May 20.—tf.

Auction Sales.

DAVIS & HANSON,

AUCTIONEERS.

Regular Sales on Mondays and Thursdays,

AT THEIR AUCTION ROOMS,

At the Corner of Front and Market Streets,

AT NINE O'CLOCK, A. M.

A large and general assortment of

DRY GOODS,

AND AT THREE O'CLOCK, P. M.

Groceries, Hardware, Queensware, Glassware, Furniture, &c. &c.

D. & H. have on hand a large quantity of

MERCHANDISE,

Of almost every description, which they will dispose of at Private Sale, at Auction prices. They also attend to Commission Business generally, and will at all times, make liberal advances on consignments intended for public or private sale.

☞Consignments on which advances are made, are insured against loss by fire.

May 27, 1825.—6t.

BOOK AUCTION.

On Saturday Evening, 28th inst.

At half past seven o'clock,

AT MARKET STREET AUCTION ROOM,

Will be disposed of,

A valuable collection of Law & Historical

BOOKS.

Book Sales regularly every other Saturday evening.

D. & H. are constantly receiving supplies of Medical, Law, Historical, and Miscellaneous BOOKS, which will be sold at Private Sale, at Auction prices.

May 27—3t.

THE CELEBRATED

HAIR RESTORATIVE,

AND

Preservative Vegetable Cerate,

Just received, and for sale by

Pettigrew, Horner & Clayland,
Agents for the Proprietors

At their Drug and Paint Warehouse, corner of Market and Third streets.

Pittsburgh, June 3.—6t

CHEAP GOODS.

J. PATRICK & CO.

HAVE on hand, and offer for sale, at their Store, in MARKET STREET, near Fifth,

A LARGE AND ELEGANT ASSORTMENT OF

European, India, and Domestic

Dry Goods,

HARDWARE, CUTLERY,

AND

FANCY WARE,

Looking Glasses, Leghorns, Queensware, by the crate, Groceries, Iron, Window Glass, Nails, &c.

All of which, notwithstanding the great advance on several descriptions of Goods, will be sold as low as any heretofore in the market, in exchange for Cash, Acceptances, or approved Country Produce. The attention of Country Merchants, and others wishing to purchase, is respectfully requested.

May 27, 1825.—6t.

JUST RECEIVED,

By the subscriber, in WOOD, between 2d and 3d streets,

20 Bags GREEN COFFEE.
15 Chests Y. Hyson TEA.
very superior.

IN STORE.

Young Hyson, Imperial and Gunpowder TEAS.
Old Java and best Havana COFFEE.
A few bbls. No. 2, fine fat MACKEREL.
Pepper, Alspice, Ginger, &c. &c.
Very superior SALLAD OIL, in bottles.
Best English MUSTARD, do.
Loaf and New-Orleans SUGARS.
Powder, Lead, Shot and Flints.
First quality Virginia Chewing TOBACCO.
Foreign & Domestic LIQUORS &

WINES of 1st quality, together with a general assortment of GROCERIES, all of which are offered, *Wholesale & Retail*, on pleasing terms.

R Bevan, Jr.

May 27—tf

☞Expected in a few days, a fresh supply of FRESH HERRING AND SHAD.

FOR SALE,

200 bbls. Old Rye WHISKEY.

450 bushels Dried Apples,
300 boxes Window Glass.

INQUIRE OF

J. Patrick & Co.

May 27, 1825—3t.

FOR HIRE,

A place is wanted for a colored boy, as a

WAITER.

HE is a trusty lad, and can be recommended as a good Coachman. Inquire at this office.

May 13, 1825.—tf.

To Iron-Masters, Manufacturers, &c. &c.

13,000 lbs. of BACON, in good preservation,
300 bbls. of FLOUR, do
500 bushels of DRIED APPLES, do
100 do do. PEACHES, do
10 bbls. TANNERS' OIL.
2000 yards of Flax and Tow LINENS.
24 bbls. spring caught SHAD and HERRING, No. 1.
25 bbls. of MONONGAHELA WHISKEY.
2 do ditto 5 years old, by retail.

AND

A GREAT VARIETY OF

SEASONABLE GOODS.

Harris & Stockton.

Pittsburgh, June 3.—3t.

NOTICE.

THE partnership of SPEAKMAN & PETTIGREW, *Druggists*, was dissolved on the 18th ult by mutual consent. All persons indebted to said firm are requested to make immediate payment to SAMUEL PETTIGREW, who is authorized to settle the accounts of the firm.

John Speakman,
Samuel Pettigrew.

Pittsburgh, June 3.—3t.

NOTICE.

SAMUEL PETTIGREW, *(of the late firm of Speakman & Pettigrew)* and HORNER & CLAYLAND, having associated themselves in the Drug Business, have consolidated their establishments, and are now opening, at their

Wholesale and Retail

DRUG & PAINT WAREHOUSE,

Corner of Market and 3d Streets,

A fresh supply of

DRUGS, MEDICINES,

Paints, Varnishes, Oils, Dye-Stuffs, &c &c.

Which they offer for sale on as reasonable terms as can be had in this city.

ALSO,

A CONSTANT SUPPLY OF

WHITE LEAD,

DRY AND GROUND IN OIL

Pittsburgh, June 3.—6t.eo

R. L. KEEN & CO.

HAVE ON HAND

Dry Goods,

GROCERIES, GLASSWARE, Queensware, Stationary,

And a few dozen of Thompson's

BEST QUALITY SICKLES;

Which they offer at very reduced prices, for

CASH OR BARTER.

Pittsburgh, June 3, 1825.

THE firm of *R. L. Keen & Co.* consists of R. L. Keen only, as it ever has done, no other person or persons whatever being connected with him

R L. KEEN

MILL-CREEK BREWERY,

FOR SALE.

THE above well known establishment, recently erected and carried on by A. Redmond, dec'd. and situate four miles and a half east of Nashville, will be rented for one, ten, or more years, according to contract. The whole establishment, houses, and brewing utensils, are in good repair, with an excellent spring flowing over the tops of the highest vessels in the establishment. There is an excellent cellar, malt-house, granary, and kiln, all newly built, and adjoining a new horse-mill, in good order. Not more than thirty yards from the malt-house and kiln, there are ten acres of land, which, with the dwelling-house and garden, may also be had, by agreeing on the terms, with

Paul Bianchi,
F. M. Redmond.

N. B. It is understood there is a very large and prosperous crop of barley in the neighborhood this season.

The subscriber will sell his interest in one undivided half of the above-named property, and give easy terms of payment.

PAUL BIANCHI.

Nashville, May 14. [J.3—3t.nw.]

STRAY COWS.

STRAYED from the subscriber, residing on the bank of the Allegheny river, opposite Pittsburgh, TWO COWS,

One being black, with a stripe of white on her back, about 7 years old; carries a bell. The other is red, with a star in her forehead; has a short tail, and carries a bell, is about 7 years old. No other marks recollected. Three Dollars Reward will be paid for information where the said cows may be found, with reasonable charges if brought home.

George Ritter.

June 3, 1825—3t.•

BUILDING LOTS.

I HAVE LAID OFF EIGHT LOTS

ON the west bank of the Allegheny River, opposite Pittsburgh, 200 yards below the residence of Mr. William Robinson, Jr. which I offer for sale. The Lots are 80 feet front, 240 feet deep, and a 20 feet Alley in the rear of the Lots.

The situation and beauty of these lots are unequalled in the vicinity. For particulars apply to the subscriber in the town of Allegheny.

John Scull.

May 27, 1825.—tf.

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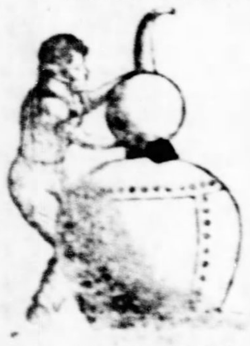

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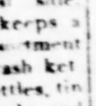

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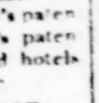

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Edward J. & Samuel A. Roberts,

ATTORNEYS
AND
COUNSELLORS AT LAW,
Have their Office in Fourth St.
THREE DOORS ABOVE WOOD.

Pittsburgh, October 15, 1824—tf

REMOVAL.

CALEB LEE,
DRAPER AND TAILOR,

HAS REMOVED to the Store Room lately occupied by S. A. Duharry, in Market street, between Fourth street and the Diamond, where he is ready to attend to the orders of his customers as usual. He has just received from Philadelphia, an extensive assortment of

Cloths, Cassimeres, Vestings, &c.

and can furnish gentlemen with coats or full suits at the shortest notice, and on the most accommodating terms.

He has formed a correspondence with some of the best shops in the city of Philadelphia, by which he will be furnished with the latest city fashions.

April 8, 1825—tf.

WANTED,

Seven or Eight Journeymen
TAILORS.

☞None but good workmen need apply.

Caleb Lee.

April 22, 1825.—tf.

MRS J. C. BUTLER,

In Ross Street, between Wood and Smithfield, is prepared to accommodate a few individuals with PRIVATE BOARDING. The place is retired, pleasant and conveinent to business. The terms will be moderate, and every attention will be paid to the comfort and convenience of her Boarders.

April 15, 1825—3m.

Public Notice is Hereby Given,

THAT the Notes, Book Accounts, and all other property of Robert Patterson and J. H. Lambdin late Stationers and Paper Manufacturers trading under the firm of *R. Patterson & Lambdin*, have been assigned to the subscribers this day, for the benefit of creditors.

HENRY HOLDSHIP,
C. ANSHUTZ,
MARTIN RAHM.

Pittsburgh, Sept. 22, 1823—tf.

A GIG FOR SALE.

A NEW GIG, of first-rate workmanship, and elegantly plated, with a patent axle, for sale at Mr. Hervey's Coach-maker's shop, in Fourth street.

June 3, 1825—3*

THE PITTSBURGH Manufacturing Association

Have received on consignment, and offer for sale, 322 bundles Cane Poles, for Reed-Makers,
SHUTTLES & REEDS,
Machine Cards, Comb-Plate, and Card Cleaners.
OLIVE OIL, in Bottles.
CALF SKINS, OF A SUPERIOR QUALITY

May 13, 1825. tf.

To be Rented,

That very large and commodious BRICK HOUSE,

SITUATED in the southwest corner of the Diamond, next door to General Patchell's. Possession can be given immediately. For particulars apply to

Chas. L. Volz,
Wood Street.

April 1—3mo.

Walter Fortune & Sons,

SADDLE TREE MANUFACTURERS,

RETURN thanks to their friends and the public in general, for the liberal encouragement they have had in their business, and hope, from their industry and strict attention, to be able to give general satisfaction to those who may favor them with their orders. They have always on hand a large assortment of

SADDLE-TREES,

and will warrant them as good as can be manufactured in the United States, which they will sell low for cash or approved acceptances. They also carry on the BLACK and WHITE SMITH BUSINESS

May 13—6mo.

UNION CANAL LOTTERY,

Seventeenth Class—New Series,

WILL be drawn on the 6th of July, 1825, and finished in a few minutes. Sixty numbers. Eight ballots to be drawn.

Scheme.

1 prize of	$50,000	is	$50,000
1	20,000		20,000
1	10,000		10,000
2	5,000		10,000
1	4,720		4,720
20	1,000		20,000
30	500		15,000
52	100		5,200
156	50		7,800
1248	20		24,960
10608	10		106,080
12,120 Prizes	$334,220		$273,760
22,000 Blanks			

In this scheme, with eight drawn ballots, there will be 56 prizes with three drawn numbers on them; 1,456 with two numbers on; and 10,608 with one number. Those tickets having none of the drawn numbers on them being blanks.

A considerable proportion of this lottery is put up in parcels of 20 tickets, embracing all the combination numbers, from 1 to 60, which parcels cannot draw less than $80, less the deduction of 15 per cent. with so many chances for the capital prizes.

TICKETS $9 00,
Halves $4 50 | Quarters $2 25
FOR SALE AT THE
BOOKSTORE
OF
Eichbaum & Johnston,

Market Street, between Second and Third Sts.

May 20, 1825.

E. MERRITT,

DENTIST,

RESPECTFULLY informs the Ladies and Gentlemen of the City of Pittsburgh and its vicinity, that he intends making this city his residence. He has taken the front Room of the building now occupied by the Rev. Mr. Patterson, in Fourth between Market and Wood Streets: where he will be happy to render his professional services to such applicants as may honor him with their commands. From his experience in Setting Artificial Teeth, he flatters himself that he will receive a reasonable share of public patronage. All operations of the teeth performed with the greatest ease.

Will keep on hand a quantity of his celebrated DENTIFRICE, for polishing the teeth, and hardening the gums when spongy. This powder will restore bleeding gums to a healthy state, by its use, in a few day. Warranted free from acids or any thing that *tends* to destroy the enamel.

N. B. Will be found at his room from eight until twelve in the morning,—from two until six in the evening.

Pittsburgh, May 20, 1825—tf.

Domestic Cotton Manufactures,

BY WHOLESALE.

JOHN M'ILROY

HAS REMOVED from the Diamond into Market street, between First and Second streets, and has on hand a large assortment of his own Manufactures, such as 3-4 PLAIDS, 4-4 CHECKS; 3-4 ditto; Wilmington and Fancy STRIPES; Orange and Blue CHAMBRAYS; which he will sell lower than they can be bought in either Philadelphia or Baltimore; and all his colours he will warrant to be the best Indigo Blue Dyes; which he will sell low for cash or acceptances in this city. Also,

2000lbs Cotton Yarn,

From 5 to 10, on reasonable terms. Flour or Whiskey will be taken in exchange at cash prices.

May 20.—tf.

Auction Sales.

DAVIS & HANSON,

AUCTIONEERS.

Regular Sales on Mondays and Thursdays,
AT THEIR AUCTION ROOMS,
At the Corner of Front and Market Streets,
AT NINE O'CLOCK, A. M
A large and general assortment of
DRY GOODS.
AND AT THREE O'CLOCK, P. M.
Groceries, Hardware, Queensware, Glassware, Furniture, &c. &c.

D. & H. have on hand a large quantity of
MERCHANDISE,

Of almost every description, which they will dispose of at Private Sale, at Auction prices. They also attend to Commission Business generally, and will at all times, make liberal advances on consignments intended for public or private sale.

☞Consignments on which advances are made, are insured against loss by fire.

May 27, 1825.—6t.

BOOK AUCTION.

On Saturday Evening, 28th inst.
At half past seven o'clock,
AT MARKET STREET AUCTION ROOM,
Will be disposed of,
A valuable collection of Law & Historical
BOOKS.

Book Sales regularly every other Saturday evening.

D. & H. are constantly receiving supplies of Medical, Law, Historical, and Miscellaneous BOOKS, which will be sold at Private Sale, at Auction prices.

May 27—3t.

THE CELEBRATED
HAIR RESTORATIVE,
AND
Preservative Vegetable Cerate,
Just received, and for sale by
Pettigrew, Horner & Clayland,
Agents for the Proprietors

At their Drug and Paint Warehouse, corner of Market and Third streets.

Pittsburgh, June 3.—6t

CHEAP GOODS.

J. PATRICK & CO.

HAVE on hand, and offer for sale, at their Store, in MARKET STREET, near Fifth,
A LARGE AND ELEGANT ASSORTMENT OF
European, India, and Domestic
Dry Goods,
HARDWARE, CUTLERY,
AND
FANCY WARE,

Looking Glasses, Leghorns, Queensware, by the crate, Groceries, Iron, Window Glass, Nails, &c.

All of which, notwithstanding the great advance on several descriptions of Goods, will be sold as low as any heretofore in the market, in exchange for Cash, Acceptances, or approved Country Produce. The attention of Country Merchants, and others wishing to purchase, is respectfully requested.

May 27, 1825—6t.

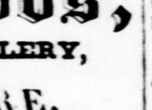
JUST RECEIVED,

By the subscriber, in WOOD, between 2d and 3d streets,

20 Bags GREEN COFFEE.
15 Chests Y. Hyson TEA, very superior.

IN STORE.

Young Hyson, Imperial and Gunpowder TEAS.
Old Java and best Havana COFFEE
A few bbls. No. 2, fine fat MACKEREL.
Pepper, Alspice, Ginger, &c. &c.
Very superior SALLAD OIL, in bottles.
Best English MUSTARD, do.
Loaf and New-Orleans SUGARS.
Powder, Lead, Shot and Flints.
First quality Virginia Chewing TOBACCO.
Foreign & Domestic LIQUORS & WINES of 1st quality, together with a general assortment of GROCERIES, all of which are offered, *Wholesale & Retail*, on pleasing terms.

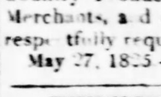


R. Bevan, Jr.

May 27—tf

☞Expected in a few days, a fresh supply of FRESH HERRING AND SHAD.

FOR SALE,



200 bbls. Old Rye
WHISKEY.
450 bushels Dried Apples,
200 boxes Window Glass.

INQUIRE OF
J. Patrick & Co.

May 27, 1825—3t.

FOR HIRE,

A place is wanted for a colored boy, as a
WAITER.

HE is a trusty lad, and can be recommended as a good Coachman. Inquire at this office.

May 13, 1825.—tf.

To Iron-Masters, Manufacturers, &c. &c.

13,000 lbs. of BACON, in good preservation,
300 bbls. of FLOUR, do
500 bushels of DRIED APPLES, do
100 do do. PEACHES, do
10 bbls. TANNERS' OIL.
2000 yards of Flax and Tow LINENS.
24 bbls. spring caught SHAD and HERRING, No. 1.
25 bbls. of MONONGAHELA WHISKEY.
2 do ditto 5 years old, by retail.
AND
A GREAT VARIETY OF
SEASONABLE GOODS.
Harris & Stockton.

Pittsburgh, June 3.—3t.

NOTICE.

THE partnership of SPEAKMAN & PETTIGREW, *Druggists*, was dissolved on the 18th ult. by mutual consent. All persons indebted to said firm are requested to make immediate payment to SAMUEL PETTIGREW, who is authorized to settle the accounts of the firm.

John Speakman,
Samuel Pettigrew.

Pittsburgh, June 3.—3t.

NOTICE.

SAMUEL PETTIGREW, (*of the late firm of Speakman & Pettigrew*) and HORNER & CLAYLAND, having associated themselves in the Drug Business, have consolidated their establishments, and are now opening, at their

Wholesale and Retail
DRUG & PAINT WAREHOUSE,
Corner of Market and 3d Streets,
A fresh supply of
DRUGS, MEDICINES,
Paints, Varnishes, Oils, Dye-Stuffs, &c. &c.

Which they offer for sale on as reasonable terms as can be had in this city.

ALSO,
A CONSTANT SUPPLY OF
WHITE LEAD,
DRY AND GROUND IN OIL

Pittsburgh, June 3.—6t.eo

R. L. KEEN & Co.

HAVE ON HAND
Dry Goods,
GROCERIES, GLASSWARE,
Queensware, Stationary,
And a few dozen of Thompson's
BEST QUALITY SICKLES;
Which they offer at very reduced prices, for
CASH OR BARTER.

Pittsburgh, June 3, 1825

THE firm of *R. L. Keen & Co.* consists of R. L. Keen only, as it ever has done, no other person or persons whatever being connected with him

R. L. KEEN

MILL-CREEK BREWERY,
FOR SALE.

THE above well known establishment, recently erected and carried on by A. Redmond, dec'd. and situate four miles and a half east of Nashville, will be rented for one, ten, or more years, according to contract. The whole establishment, houses, and brewing utensils, are in good repair, with an excellent spring flowing over the tops of the highest vessels in the establishment. There is an excellent cellar, malt-house, granary, and kiln, all newly built, and adjoining a new horse-mill, in good order. Not more than thirty yards from the malt-house and kiln, there are ten acres of land, which, with the dwelling-house and garden, may also be had, by agreeing on the terms, with

Paul Bianchi,
F. M. Redmond.

N. B. It is understood there is a very large and prosperous crop of barley in the neighborhood this season.

The subscriber will sell his interest in one undivided half of the above-named property, and give easy terms of payment.

PAUL BIANCHI.

Nashville, May 14. [J.3—3t.nw.]

STRAY COWS.

STRAYED from the subscriber, residing on the bank of the Allegheny river, opposite Pittsburgh, TWO COWS,

One being black, with a stripe of white on her back, about 7 years old; carries a bell. The other is red, with a star in her forehead; has a short tail, and carries a bell, is about 7 years old. No other marks recollected. Three Dollars Reward will be paid for information where the said cows may be found, with reasonable charges if brought home.

George Ritter.

June 3, 1825—3t.*

BUILDING LOTS.

I HAVE LAID OFF EIGHT LOTS
ON the west bank of the Allegheny River, opposite Pittsburgh, 200 yards below the residence of Mr. William Robinson, Jr. which I offer for sale. The Lots are 80 feet front, 240 feet deep, and a 20 feet Alley in the rear of the Lots.

The situation and beauty of these lots are unequalled in the vicinity. For particulars apply to the subscriber in the town of Allegheny.

John Scull.

May 27, 1825.—tf.

The Pittsburgh Gazette.

FRIDAY MORNING, JUNE 10, 1825.

Kentucky Politics. We are indebted to a respectable correspondent in Kentucky, for a letter, some handbills, and a pamphlet, in explanation of the politics of that state. Our correspondent is attached to what is called the *relief* party, and, in noticing a statement on Kentucky politics, copied into this paper from the National Journal, comments on, and supports the late act of the legislature, for the new organization of the state judiciary. We decline occupying our columns with a discussion of the politics of a neighboring state, which could not be interesting to our readers generally. The article from the Journal did not take side with either of the parties, but expressed a wish that their differences might cease, and harmony be restored to the state—a wish in which we most heartily concur.

What are the Pennsylvania Canal Commissioners doing? is a question repeatedly asked, but which we profess ourselves unable to answer. It has been stated in one *western* paper, that the commissioners held a meeting in Philadelphia; and in another, that Mr. Gallatin declines acting as a commissioner: but we do not know what authority there is for either of these statements. It is certain that Mr. Gallatin was at home, in Fayette county, on the 28th of last month, and the Philadelphia papers have not noticed any meeting of the canal commissioners in that city. As the season for operations is passing away—much is to be done—and the public expectation is highly excited on the subject, we hope some of the eastern prints will make inquiry, and inform us, what the canal commissioners are doing.

Transportation from Buffalo to Pittsburgh.—Under this head, in the Buffalo Journal, of the 31st ult. is an advertisement signed by Abell, Farnsworth & Co. of Portland Harbor, John Dexter, of Mayville, Alvin Plumb & Co. of Jamestown, and Archibald Tanner, of Warren, Pa. informing the public that they have established a Line of Transportation from Portland Harbor, by Chatauque Lake and the Allegheny River, to Pittsburgh, and promising to use every exertion to "forward property without delay, during the boatable navigation," &c. The Journal remarks, "The carrying trade in that quarter was unknown, until since near the completion of the Erie Canal has shown its utility. The present company is the first that has made it a regular business, and from what we have seen, we have little doubt that they enter upon their enterprising project with fair prospects of success." Success to them!

Correct sentiments.—Col. Drayton, of Georgia, whom General Jackson recommended to President Monroe as a member of his cabinet, has recently been elected to Congress. Pending the election, inquiry was made of him through the public press, "Whether he was opposed to the present administration?" To this he promptly answered that he was not, and that he would not, if elected, join in opposition to the president and his cabinet, in congress, from personal motives. He remarks: "A representative in congress, in my opinion, is bound by the obligations of honor and duty, to support measures, which, after the best consideration he can bestow upon them, he deems beneficial to his country, and to oppose such as he believes to be productive of a different result: in both cases regardless of the men from whom such measures may originate."

Wm. Crafts, Esq. the candidate opposed to Col. Drayton, was also a friend and supporter of General Jackson; but publicly announced his determination to support the present administration. "The election," he says, "having terminated, according to the provisions of the constitution, in favor of Mr Adams, I thought and still hope that the majority will acquiesce—nor can I conceive upon what grounds a virtuous man could declare war, in advance, against an administration, the only aim of which must be the public good, and the punishment of which, should they attempt otherwise, is safe in the hands of an honest and enlightened people."

These we call correct sentiments. They are the sentiments inculcated by General Jackson himself, when he used the expressive scripture quotation,—"The tree is known by its fruit."

Express Mails. It is said the Post-Master-General has in contemplation the adoption of a plan, by which contractors shall be required, at the discretion of Post-Masters, upon the receipt of news from abroad affecting the markets, &c. to send the mails by expresses at a moment's warning. The idea of this plan is supposed to have been suggested by the advantages which speculators have lately taken of the country, in purchasing up the cotton before the news of the advance in price had been spread abroad by the mails. We observe that the project is seriously protested against, in a respectable commercial journal of New-York, as interfering with the advantages which individuals, "by skill, activity, greater risks and expenditure, and even by good fortune, may acquire."

The steam boat *Pioneer* has been launched at Black-Rock, to navigate Lake Erie. The *Henry Clay* will be launched at the same place in a few days.

The Bank of Niagara, after a suspension of operations for nearly six years, has resumed the payment of its bills in specie.

Opossums for General La Fayette.—The American Farmer lately gave notice that Gen. La Fayette wished to obtain some wild Turkeys and some Opossums to take to France, as curiosities. A later number of the same paper says—"Thanks to the friends of Gen. La Fayette, (and what American is not his friend,) opossums enough have been received to stock all Europe. One was left, one night, in the office of the American Farmer, very securely confined in a box, with her nine young ones, as large as middle-sized rats. In the night she decamped, with all her family in her pouch, or false belly, ascended the chimney of a three-story house, and made her escape. It had not been communicated to her that her destination was to La Grange."

School Funds.—It is known to many of our readers that there is in the state of Connecticut a large fund for the purpose of promoting education. This fund arose out of the sales of land which the state owned or claimed in the western portion of our country, for many years the money thus appropriated was unproductive, when the Hon. Mr. Hillhouse, previously a member of Congress, undertook its management; having brought order out of confusion in the books, he made proper investments; and the consequence is, that the interest of this fund is greater than *all* the taxes of the state—so that when the tax collector goes up to the state treasury with his collections he receives and carries back to his own town *more money* than he takes from it. Here is an instance of the government paying the people.

U. S. Gaz.

From the Greensburgh Gazette, June 3.

GEN LA FAYETTE.—On the 28th ult. about 10 o'clock, A. M. intelligence was received by express in this place, that Gen L. Fayette would be at the Brick Meeting House in the Forks of Yough, at 10 o'clock the following morning. Major Alexander, agreeable to a wish communicated through the messenger, paraded his artillery on horseback, and set out at six o'clock, with 2 field pieces. They proceeded eight miles that evening, and on the following morning, were joined at Gen. Markle's by a part of Captain Pinkerton's artillery company, with another field piece. The troops, under the command of Major Alexander, together with a number of private citizens from the surrounding country, arrived at Lebanon School House adjacent to the Meeting House, at about 11 o'clock. The three field pieces were placed on the side of the hill immediately back of the school house. Telegraphs were posted on the surrounding hills, who gave information when the "Nation's Guest," passed the county line, upon which a salute of 13 guns was fired. In a few minutes the General and suite, escorted by 50 or 60 citizens of Fayette county, mounted, arrived. He reviewed the troops, shaking each one cordially by the hand, after which he partook of refreshments provided by Gen. Markle. A number of persons were then introduced, among whom was old Mr Sterrett, of Rostraver township, who had fought with him at Brandywine. The meeting was an interesting and affecting one. He examined the brass 4 pounder belonging to Major Alexander's artillery corps, and said it was a Spanish piece, but that it was not engaged in the battle of Saratoga, as was generally supposed. He paid his respects to a number of ladies who had assembled to see him; and having got fresh horses in his phaeton was escorted by the citizens and part of the military, to Beazel's tavern (late Daily's,) where refreshments were provided, after partaking of which, he proceeded towards Braddock's fields, accompanied by a concourse of citizens of Allegheny county, where he arrived in the evening.

It rained very hard a considerable part of the day, which together with the distance the troops had to travel, (22 miles,) made them appear at a great disadvantage. All, however, passed off well, and each one was pleased with the trip, and the appearance and conduct of the old friend of American Independence.

The reception of *General La Fayette* at Butler, although less than a day's notice was had of his intention to pass through the village, was very appropriate. Messrs. W. Lowrie, J. Gilmore, Wm Beatty, Wm. Ayres, John Bredin, and Wm. Campbell, were the committee of arrangement. The Hon. W. Lowrie and General Ayres, appointed for the purpose, met the General and suite at Mr. Lyon's, 7 miles this side of Butler, and conducted him to the town, where he arrived at a quarter past 3, on Wednesday, the 1st inst. The citizens and young men of the borough and its vicinity, to the number of about 400, decorated with suitable badges, and carrying flags with appropriate inscriptions, were formed into a procession, and met him at the bridge, opened the line, and faced inwards. The General's carriage, preceded by Messrs. Lowrie and Ayres on horseback, passed through the line, the General saluting the citizens, &c. The procession moved to Mr. Meehling's, where the General was received by the committee of arrangement, and dined with them and a number of the citizens. After dinner he was introduced to the ladies of the village, who had collected in Mr. Meehling's large room, and to the citizens generally in the public square. The Repository, from which we compile this account, says:—"Several veterans of the revolution, residing in this county, were introduced to him; the friendly and warm manner in which he received them, their proud recollection of his services, and the several battles in which they were with him, gave to their reception an interest that is indescribable." Two handsome arches were erected in the main street, bearing inscriptions, and tastefully decorated with green boughs, and surmounted with two stands of colors.

William Wilkins, of Belmont county, Ohio, for killing Captain Jacob M'Elroy, has been convicted of murder in the second degree, and sentenced to hard labor in the state prison for life.

The Hail Storm was severe at Chambersburgh, in this state. The hail stones were from the size of a musket ball to that of a hulled walnut. From 12 to 20,000 panes of glass were broken in the town, 500 at the poor-house, and great damage done to the growing crops of grain. We extract from the Canton and Salem papers, appalling accounts of the ravages of the storm in Ohio.

Canton, O May 27.

Dreadful Tornado.—On Wednesday the 18th inst two Tornados of wind, accompanied with unusually large hail, passed from south west to north east, about 30 miles distant from each other. In this county it passed through the north west and south east corners, and on an average of three miles in breadth. Every building within its range, was either unroofed or entirely demolished - fully three fourths of the timber prostrated—and we regret to learn that several farms are entirely laid waste. From the west we learn that the village of Burlington, in Knox county, (containing about 20 houses,) was almost entirely destroyed, and several persons killed. In Holmes county serious losses have been sustained in the destruction of buildings, timber and fences. The town of Paintville was also visited, and 8 or 10 buildings prostrated or materially injured. We are credibly informed that in the neighborhood of Millersburgh, *chesnut-burrs* of the size of a hazle nut were picked up. From this circumstance it must have been equally destructive, far to the south west. In Columbiana co. several valuable farms have been laid waste. That to the north has been equally destructive, prostrating every thing in its course. George A. Rex's mill, house and barn, were unroofed. The reports from different quarters are so contradictory that we forbear giving them until more certain accounts are received.

Salem, Columbiana County, Ohio, May 24.

DREADFUL HURRICANE.

On the afternoon of the 18th inst. one of the most direful tornadoes, perhaps ever witnessed in the United States, visited some parts of this county—its general breadth about one mile or a mile and a quarter, and its course from the west, bearing a little north of east. Where it first commenced, we have not yet heard, but in its course it came two or three miles south of Hanover, in this county, laying waste whole plantations as it passed along, tearing down houses, fences, trees, orchards and every thing it came in contact with. Amongst the sufferers are, as we understand, Jacob Hole, Robert M'Mullen (whose wife is dangerously wounded,) Wm. Nixon, John Lyons, Wm. Rhodes, sen. James Reeder, William Winders, Jonathan Milburn, Israel Reeder, Benjamin Stackhouse, Benjamin Johns, Geo. Tomblinson, Price Keith, James Culbertson, John M'Gavern, Philip Fox, John Rupert, Peter Cresinger, Peter Lyndersmith, Doctor Waltzer, Mauny Koontz.—Idenire, Godfrey Nepper, Joshua Chandler, Esq. and many others, names not known. As we have had a particular description of the farm of Geo. Tomblinson, we give a small sketch of that as a sample of many others, viz:—100 acres of land, 35 of which were cleared and under good fence, the largest field 7 acres, some others 4, 5, &c. cabin houses, one 16 by 18 feet, floors ploughed and grooved and nailed up stairs and down, one log barn, one bin roof, &c. and springhouse, &c. Out of all the fencing, only 14 pannels were left standing—not a roof left to any building on the farm—one gable end of the barn thrown down—the shingles or claphoards shivered to pieces and scattered over the woods—the rails scattered all over the farm. There was no person at home, except the lady and five small children, when the storm commenced: she, with her youngest child (about a year old) in her arms, shut the door, fastened it, and stood herself against it, when the roof was taken off the stair door blew open, the door she was holding burst from its hinges, and was precipitated, with her and the child, to the other side of the house. Whether she swooned or not, is not known—she recollects no more, except that at some time during the storm, she saw a chair rise off the floor, which went round and round and rose towards the joists, no part of which (says our informant) has since been heard of. The lady found herself and children, after the storm, at the house of one of the neighbors, half a mile distant, some bruised but not materially injured. It appears that the upper floor of the house had bursted in the middle, through which aperture it is supposed the chair passed. The drawers in a bureau down stairs, were drawn out and thrown into the fire—a trough lying in the yard (a load for two men) was carried about 150 yards—one of the fields was well set with clover, which was completely torn up by the roots, and left bare as the public highway. A person, about a mile distant, says he stood in his porch, and saw a large limb of a tree go up, whirling over and over, until it mingled with the clouds and vanished from his sight—The storm, in its course, passed over New Lisbon (the capital of this county) but wonderfully spared its inhabitants, doing but little injury, except that of breaking the glass in the windows for many people, and tumbling in one gable end of the Presbyterian (brick) meeting-house, and tearing off part of the roof, and somewhat injuring two or three small buildings near it. After it had passed the town some distance (we are not informed exactly how far) it again resumed its violence; and its ravages, with many other sufferers, visited the farm of Jacob Heacock, near Carmel, where we understand it tore down a new brick house, nearly or quite finished—carried about one fourth part of the roof about three miles—also, tore down a log house, and much injured several of his family, taking up one child and carrying it up through the house, to the height of the trees, and then letting it down without very materially injuring it. We understand that much stock of different kinds have been killed, but no human lives lost, that we have yet heard of. We have also understood, that near the very same time, a violent storm took place a little north east of Columbiana town (in this county) tearing all before it. Also, another north west of us, in Trumbull county, the extent of which we have not yet heard.

The foregoing particulars have been furnished by a gentleman who has taken particular pains to collect the facts, and (improbable as some of them may appear) we believe them to be substantially correct.

Chesapeake and Ohio Canal.

Washington City, May 21.—Pursuant of notice, the Central Committee of the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal Convention met at Brown's Hotel, in the City of Washington, on the 17th instant. Present—Charles F. Mercer, Alfred B. Powell, and Hiram L. Opie, from Virginia; Frisby Tilghman and John Lee, from Maryland; John Mason, of Georgetown, and Walter Jones, of the City of Washington.

The Chairman briefly stated to the Committee the success which had attended the object of the Convention, since its meeting on the 6th of November, 1823. He submitted to them a copy of the act of the Legislature of Virginia, incorporating the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal Company; of the confirmatory act of the Legislature of Maryland, passed at its late session, and of the Congress of the United States, of the 3d of March, as well as the resolutions of the Potomac Company, of the day preceding; all which, taken together, authorized the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal Company to extend their labors as far as the Pennsylvania line, and would empower them to proceed, as originally contemplated by the Convention, to Pittsburgh, on receiving the assent of that State. The causes of the delay of the confirmatory act of Pennsylvania, the Chairman explained and illustrated by reference to a number of private letters from Harrisburgh, during the recent session of the Legislature, which left no room to doubt but that the consent of that intelligent and patriotic state had been withheld only till the ensuing session of its Legislature, to which had been postponed, by a vote of the last House of Representatives, a bill designed for that object, with a recommendation to their successors to act upon it, at the earliest period practicable. All that it remained for the Central Committee to do, in order to terminate, their duties, it was suggested, was to expedite, as far as practicable, the appointment of the Commissioners, contemplated by the new charter, for the purpose of opening books for the subscription of stock to the new Company; and, to the attainment of this end, the Committee instructed the Chairman to address a letter to the President of the United States, and to the Governors of Maryland and Virginia, respectfully requesting as early an attention to this subject, as convenient.

A correspondence between the Chairman of the Committee and the Department of War, in relation to the progress of the contemplated surveys and estimates of the military and civil Engineers engaged on the line of the Canal, was also submitted by the Chairman of the Committee, who deemed it expedient that the Commissioners, who may be deputed to open the books, should be apprised of the information which it affords, and that the Chairman of the Committee should suggest to them, individually, the policy of awaiting the report of the estimates of the Board, which might be expected by the first or middle of October, before the books should be opened.

The Committee, having unanimously concurred in all the preceding propositions, adjourned to meet again in Washington on the day of the first assemblage of the Commissioners, after their appointment.

Engineer Department, May 9, 1825.

Sir: In obedience to your directions, I have the honor to state to you the measures which have been adopted for the completion of the examinations, surveys, and estimates, of the line of the proposed Canal, from the District of Columbia, by Pittsburgh, to Lake Erie.

Three Military and one Civil Brigade of Engineers have been organized, and placed at the disposal of the Board of Engineers for Internal Improvement, and are now employed in making the surveys and examinations for the route of the contemplated Canal from the tide waters of the Potomac to Pittsburgh, and thence to Lake Erie.

One Brigade, under Lieut. Colonel Abert, is engaged in surveying and locating the Canal from the mouth of Savage river to tide water on the Potomac, which, it is expected, he will complete before the sickly season commences. One Brigade, under Captain McNeil, on that part of the route from the mouth of Savage River to Deep Creek Bridge; one Brigade, under Mr. James Shriver, from Deep Creek Bridge to Pittsburgh; and one Brigade, under Major Kearney, on the route from the Ohio to Lake Erie. All of these surveys are expected to be completed this season, except the one under the direction of Major Kearney, when the Board of engineers will be enabled to make an estimate of the cost of the Canal from tide water on the Potomac to Pittsburgh, in time to lay the same before the next Congress.

Doctor Howard, Assistant Civil Engineer, has been ordered to New-York, with directions to ascertain the cost of construction of the locks; the excavation and removing of the earth; the blowing and removing of the rocks; the waste of water by leakage and evaporation; the eradicating of trees and stumps; the cost of embankments, aqueducts, and other data on which the estimates may be fairly compared with the prices in this quarter, with a view of ascertaining as nearly as possible the probable cost of the construction of the Canal.

Respectfully submitted,

ALEX. MACOMB,
Major General, Chief Engineer.

Hon. J. Barbour, Sec'y of War.

From late London papers

Loss of the Springgrove, S. Sea Whaler.

The *Springgrove*, with a crew of twenty-three men, sailed from Portsmouth, for the South Seas, on the 5th of November last. Soon after her departure she met with heavy and adverse storms, so that before they had reached the latitude of 30 degrees north, they were driven so far eastward as to be in sight of the African coast. For three days and nights they attempted to beat off that inhospitable shore; but on the night of the 23d November, the exhausted crew, finding all exertions to save the vessel fruitless, were driven ashore about 60 miles N. of *Cape Cantin*, in the lat. of 31 north. The surf being tremendous; three of the crew were drowned in attempting to reach the shore—the ship went to pieces in four hours.—The southern Barbary coast, upon which they were cast, tho' within the dominions of Morocco, is frequently visited by bands of wandering predatory Arabs. The crew saved from the wreck, amounting, with the captain's wife, Mrs. Hughes, to twenty-one persons, kept together the first night unmolested by any visiters; but early in the morning of the 24th a considerable body of Arabs surrounded them, endeavoring by force to carry them off. The crew, however, had armed themselves with pieces of the wreck, and their assailants not being provided with fire-arms, they contrived to keep them at bay, so that these unfortunate people were without farther molestation that day.

During the succeeding night the Arabs, came down in increased numbers, armed with muskets and in such force as to render all resistence vain on the part of the crew. The latter were immediately stripped of nearly all their clothes, and led away, mostly on the backs of camels; scorched by a burning sun in the day, and chilled at night, without clothes and without shelter. In this deplorable state, they were reduced to mean servitude; and for the slightest appearance of murmur or discontent they were beaten and bastinadoed most unmercifully. These sufferings continued five weeks. In the meantime, Mr. Willshire, the British Consul at Mogadore, to his honor be it spoken, having heard of the ship wreck and captivity of the crew, had represented the circumstance to the Emperor of Morocco, and with laudable promtitude and humanity, demanded his assistance in the liberation of the captives. In justice to the Emperor, it is right to state that no time was lost on his part in furthering this benevolent object. A party of Morocco soldiers was instantly despatched, with two officers, to that part af the country where they were detained, and they were thence conducted to Mogadore. One of the men died of the hardships he had undergone, and it is inconceivable that many others did not perish. Through the exertions of the Consul the men were sent to Gibraltar, and some have returned to England.

A circumstance is stated by one of these men, which is as follows:—He says that the Arab Chief into whose hands they fell could speak a little English; and contrived to inform them, that some years ago an English ship was lost on the African coast, that the crew reached the shore to the number of three hundred men, well armed; that his own tribe, consisting of five hundred men, attacked them and were repulsed: that he solicited the assistance of a neighboring tribe to renew the attack, with an additional force of four or five hundred men; that the British drove them back a second time, and were making good their retreat for some settlement of security, when they were a third time surrounded by a body of thirteen hundred; that the British fought till three fourths of their number fell, and the remainder were cut to pieces, after laying down their arms, and after killing 250 Arabs. The name of the ship and time of the shipwreck, are both unknown.

Interesting Reminiscence.—There is an appearance of connexion between the circumstances above described, and an incident which, at the time, made an impression not yet effaced from our minds, the perception of which made the heart ache, and the nerves thrill, within us. Who, that ever knew them, has forgotten the gallant Blakely and his noble crew of the United States' Sloop of War Wasp, supposed to have been lost at sea, and never heard of since September 1814? Is it not now highly probable that the Wasp was the vessel above described, lost on the African coast "some years ago," the crew of which repulsed tribe after tribe of the Arabs, and, when reduced to one-fourth of their number, having doubtless lost all their officers in the different encounters, were barbarously murdered after submission? To us there appears to be every probability that such is the fact. The Wasp, it will be recollected, sailed from Portsmouth in July, 1814, on her first cruise, and was remarkably successful in annoying the commerce of the enemy, having, up to the 21st September, besides capturing a British Sloop of War, and, it was supposed, sinking another in a night fight, made thirteen prizes. The thirteenth, the Atalanta, arrived safe at Savannah, having left the Wasp on the 23d of September, off the Madeira Islands, and not knowing what her destination was. Taking this fact, with the uncertain time of "several years ago," and not having heard of any British ship then lost in that direction, we see strong reason to believe that this ship, thus accidentally heard of, was the long lamented U. S. Ship Wasp. To be sure the number of the crew is said to have been 300. But this may be an accidental exaggeration, and the prisoners on board the Wasp may have swelled the number of her crew from 250 to about that amount. As to the report that the vessel was English, the Arabs formed their judgment from the dress and the language, and could not distinguish from these tokens, U. States' Americans and English, if, in deed, they are aware of distinct nations wearing the same garb and speaking an identical tongue. Could not some relic be obtained, through Mr Willshire, of the clothing, or books, or arms, of these wretched victims of African barbarity, by which curiosity could be gratified on this head? It may be said, such curiosity is idle, and that it is immaterial to their surviving countrymen and friends whether their remains repose in ocean caves or desert sands; but great curiosity is felt in regard to many things in which we take vastly less interest. We should be obliged to intelligent naval gentlemen for any hints which may go to confirm or to overthrow the conjecture which we have ventured to throw out upon this subject.

Nat. Intel.

W. C. CONINE,

TENDERS to his friends, patrons, and the public generally, his sincere acknowledgments for the munificent patronage extended to him in the 4th Class of the Maryland State Lottery, and does himself the pleasure now of presenting the 5th Class of said Lotteries, wherein he calculates, with liberal support to have the satisfaction of distributing among adventurers as he did in the last class a number of valuable prizes.

The scheme it is expected will elicit general approbation, from the brilliancy of its capitals, the great number of valuable prizes contained in it, and the comparatively low rate of tickets, added to the very superior mode of drawing, combining expedition, connected with an object though last by far, not of the least importance, which is the simplicity of the principle of drawing, being such, as that it is presumed, there is none who can read this, but will fully comprehend it, by the explanation given in the scheme below. This advantage (by the observations of many) it seems is not apparent to the generality of people in some of the recent devised Lotteries, however otherwise correct they may be in their principles of drawing. In short it is believed, and will no doubt be conceded on all sides, that the present state Lottery of Maryland, is posse ssed of all the great essentials of a Lottery, viz: a large proportion of prizes in the Scheme, according to the number and price of tickets, with simplicity in plan, and despatch in drawing, from which it is presumed, that its extensive patronage will be in a proportionate degree.

The certain and punctual payment of prizes is as in preceding Maryland State Lotteries, guaranteed by the State.

By authority of the State of Maryland,

Grand State Lottery, No 5.

ON THE

IMPROVED MODE OF DRAWING.

Secured by letters patent under the seal of the U. S.

The commissioners of Lotteries in conformity with the Act of Assembly present to the public, the 5th scheme of the

Maryland State Lottery,

The drawing of which will take place in the city of Baltimore, and will be completed in one day, on WEDNESDAY the 27th of July 1825,

HIGHEST PRIZE 40,000 DOLLS.

1 prize of	~~$40,000~~	is	$40,000
1 prize of	10,000	is	10,000
1 prize of	5,000	is	5,000
10 prizes of	1000	is	10,000
30 prizes of	100	is	3,000
50 prizes of	50	is	2,500
200 prizes of	20	is	4,000
250 prizes of	10	is	2,500
500 prizes of	6	is	3,000
20,000 prizes of	4	is	80,000
21,043 prizes.			160,000
42,000 tickets.			

MORE PRIZES THAN BLANKS.

Every prize payable in cash, sixty days after the drawing, subject to a deduction of 15 per cent.

MODE OF DRAWING.—The numbers will be put into one wheel as usual; and in the other wheel will be put, the prizes above the denomination of 4 dollars, and the drawing to progress in the usual manner. The twenty thousand dollar prizes of $4. will be awarded to the odd or even numbers of the Lottery, [as the case may be] dependent on the drawing of the Capital prize of Forty Thousand Dollars; that is to say, if the Forty Thousand Dollar Prize should come out to an Odd Number, then every odd Number in the Scheme will be entitled to a four dollar prize. If the forty thousand dollar prize should come out to an even number, then all the even numbers in the Scheme, will each be entitled to a prize of 4 dollars.

The Odd numbers are those ending with 1, 3, 5, 7 or 9.

The Even numbers are those ending with 2, 4, 6, 8 or 0

This mode of drawing not only enables the Commissioners to complete the whole Lottery in ONE DRAWING, but has the great advantage of distributing the small prizes regularly to every alternate number in the scheme, so that the holder of two tickets or two shares of tickets, (one odd and one even number,) will be certain of obtaining at least one prize, and in the same ratio for any greater quantity.

A ticket drawing a superior prize in this scheme, is not restricted from drawing an inferior one also: many tickets therefore, will necessarily obtain two prizes each.

Whole Tickets	$5 00	Quarters	$1 25
Halves	2 50	Eighths	62

To be had, odd and even, in the greatest variety of numbers, at

CONINE'S OFFICES,

No. 32 and 217 Market-Street Baltimore.

Where many valuable prizes have been obtained in the last State Lotteries, and it is confidently expected that a due proportion in the present one will be sold.

All whole tickets in the above lottery, sold at Conine's Office, are signed, and shares countersigned by the commissioners, appointed by the Governor and Council, thereby making the State of Maryland responsible for all such prizes as they shall draw.

TAKE NOTICE All who order tickets in the above Lottery from W. C. Conine's Office Baltimore, will at the completion of the drawing be forwarded a published account of it in full by which they can equally as well ascertain the fate of their tickets as if they applied at the Lottery Office.

***Persons who may wish tickets in the Baltimore or Philadelphia Lotteries, can at all times (whether the schemes are advertised or not) procure tickets and shares at the regular prices by addressing W. C. Conine, No. 32 or 217 Market Street Baltimore, for tickets in the Baltimore Lotteries, or No. 3 South Third-Street Philadelphia, for tickets in the Philadelphia Lotteries.

☞ The fate of tickets given directly after the completion of the drawing

Orders from any part of the U. States, enclosing cash, or prize tickets in any responsible lottery, will meet the same prompt attention, as if on personal application. Address

W. C. Conine,

June 10—td. *Baltimore.*

AN APPRENTICE

TO THE

Ornamental and Sign Painting Business,

IS WANTED by the Subscriber. A boy from the country, of about 14 years of age, would be preferred.

E. G. Nelson.

Pittsburgh, June 10—tf.

The Pittsburgh Gazette.

FRIDAY MORNING, JUNE 10, 1825.

Kentucky Politics. We are indebted to a respectable correspondent in Kentucky, for a letter, some handbills, and a pamphlet, in explanation of the politics of that state. Our correspondent is attached to what is called the *relief* party, and, in noticing a statement on Kentucky politics, copied into this paper from the National Journal, comments on, and supports the late act of the legislature, for the new organization of the state judiciary. We decline occupying our columns with a discussion of the politics of a neighboring state, which could not be interesting to our readers generally. The article from the Journal did not take side with either of the parties, but expressed a wish that their differences might cease, and harmony be restored to the state—a wish in which we most heartily concur.

What are the Pennsylvania Canal Commissioners doing? is a question repeatedly asked, but which we profess ourselves unable to answer. It has been stated in one *western* paper, that the commissioners held a meeting in Philadelphia; and in another, that Mr. Gallatin declines acting as a commissioner: but we do not know what authority there is for either of these statements. It is certain that Mr. Gallatin was at home, in Fayette county, on the 28th of last month, and the Philadelphia papers have not noticed any meeting of the canal commissioners in that city. As the season for operations is passing away—much is to be done—and the public expectation is highly excited on the subject, we hope some of the eastern prints will make inquiry, and inform us, what the canal commissioners are doing.

Transportation from Buffalo to Pittsburgh.—Under this head, in the Buffalo Journal, of the 31st ult. is an advertisement signed by Abell, Farnsworth & Co. of Portland Harbor, John Dexter, of Maysville, Alvin Plumb & Co. of Jamestown, and Archibald Tanner, of Warren, Pa. informing the public that they have established a Line of Transportation from Portland Harbor, by Chatauque Lake and the Allegheny River, to Pittsburgh, and promising to use every exertion to "forward property without delay, during the boatable navigation," &c. The Journal remarks, "The carrying trade in that quarter was unknown, until since near the completion of the Erie Canal has shown its utility. The present company is the first that has made it a regular business, and from what we have seen, we have little doubt that they enter upon their enterprising project with fair prospects of success." Success to them!

Correct sentiments.—Col. Drayton, of Georgia, whom General Jackson recommended to President Monroe as a member of his cabinet, has recently been elected to Congress. Pending the election, inquiry was made of him through the public press. "Whether he was opposed to the present administration?" To this he promptly answered that he was not, and that he would not, if elected, join in opposition to the president and his cabinet, in congress, from personal motives. He remarks: "A representative in congress, in my opinion, is bound by the obligations of honor and duty, to support measures, which, after the best consideration he can bestow upon them, he deems beneficial to his country, and to oppose such as he believes to be productive of a different result: in both cases regardless of the men from whom such measures may originate."

Wm. Crafts, Esq. the candidate opposed to Col. Drayton, was also a friend and supporter of General Jackson; but publicly announced his determination to support the present administration. "The election," he says, "having terminated, according to the provisions of the constitution, in favor of Mr Adams, I thought and still hope that the majority will acquiesce—nor can I conceive upon what grounds a virtuous man could declare war, in advance, against an administration, the only aim of which must be the public good, and the punishment of which, should they attempt otherwise, is safe in the hands of an honest and enlightened people."

These we call correct sentiments. They are the sentiments inculcated by General Jackson himself, when he used the expressive scripture quotation,—"The tree is known by its fruit."

Express Mails. It is said the Post-Master-General has in contemplation the adoption of a plan, by which contractors shall be required, at the discretion of Post-Masters, upon the receipt of news from abroad affecting the markets, &c. to send the mails by expresses at a moment's warning. The idea of this plan is supposed to have been suggested by the advantages which speculators have lately taken of the country, in purchasing up the cotton before the news of the advance in price had been spread abroad by the mails. We observe that the project is seriously protested against, in a respectable commercial journal of New-York, as interfering with the advantages which individuals, "by skill, activity, greater risks and expenditure, and even by good fortune, may acquire."

The steam boat *Pioneer* has been launched at Black-Rock, to navigate Lake Erie. The *Henry Clay* will be launched at the same place in a few days.

The Bank of Niagara, after a suspension of operations for nearly six years, has resumed the payment of its bills in specie.

Opossums for General La Fayette.—The American Farmer lately gave notice that Gen. La Fayette wished to obtain some wild Turkeys and some Opossums to take to France, as curiosities. A later number of the same paper says:—"Thanks to the friends of Gen. La Fayette, (and what American is not his friend,) opossums enough have been received to stock all Europe. One was left, one night, in the office of the American Farmer, very securely confined in a box, with her nine young ones, as large as middle-sized rats. In the night she decamped, with all her family in her pouch, or false belly, ascended the chimney of a three-story house, and made her escape. It had not been communicated to her that her destination was to La Grange."

School Funds.—It is known to many of our readers that there is in the state of Connecticut a large fund for the purpose of promoting education. This fund arose out of the sales of land which the state owned or claimed in the western portion of our country, for many years the money thus appropriated was unproductive, when the Hon. Mr. Hillhouse, previously a member of Congress, undertook its management; having brought order out of confusion in the books, he made proper investments; and the consequence is, that the interest of this fund is greater than *all* the taxes of the state—so that when the tax collector goes up to the state treasury with his collections he receives and carries back to his own town *more money* than he takes from it. Here is an instance of the government paying the people. *U. S. Gaz.*

From the Greensburgh Gazette, June 3.

GEN LA FAYETTE.—On the 28th ult. about 10 o'clock, A. M. intelligence was received by express in this place, that Gen L. Fayette would be at the Brick Meeting House in the Forks of Yough, at 10 o'clock the following morning. Major Alexander, agreeable to a wish communicated through the messenger, paraded his artillery on horseback, and set out at six o'clock, with 2 field pieces. They proceeded eight miles that evening, and on the following morning, were joined at Gen. Markle's by a part of Captain Pinkerton's artillery company, with another field piece. The troops, under the command of Major Alexander, together with a number of private citizens from the surrounding country, arrived at Lebanon School House adjacent to the Meeting House, at about 11 o'clock. The three field pieces were placed on the side of the hill immediately back of the school house. Telegraphs were posted on the surrounding hills, who gave information when the "Nation's Guest," passed the county line, upon which a salute of 13 guns was fired. In a few minutes the General and suite, escorted by 50 or 60 citizens of Fayette county, mounted, arrived. He reviewed the troops, shaking each one cordially by the hand, after which he partook of refreshments provided by Gen. Markle. A number of persons were then introduced, among whom was old Mr Sterrett, of Rostraver township, who had fought with him at Brandywine. The meeting was an interesting and affecting one. He examined the brass 4 pounder belonging to Major Alexander's artillery corps, and said it was a Spanish piece, but that it was not engaged in the battle of Saratoga, as was generally supposed. He paid his respects to a number of ladies who had assembled to see him, and having got fresh horses in his phæton was escorted by the citizens and part of the military, to Beazel's tavern (late Daily's,) where refreshments were provided, after partaking of which, he proceeded towards Braddock's fields, accompanied by a concourse of citizens of Allegheny county, where he arrived in the evening.

It rained very hard a considerable part of the day, which together with the distance the troops had to travel, (22 miles,) made them appear to a great disadvantage. All, however, passed off well, and each one was pleased with the trip, and the appearance and conduct of the old friend of American Independence.

The reception of *General La Fayette* at Butler, although less than a day's notice was had of his intention to pass through the village, was very appropriate. Messrs. W. Lowrie, J. Gilmore, Wm Beatty, Wm. Ayres, John Bredin, and Wm Campbell, were the committee of arrangement. The Hon. W. Lowrie and General Ayres, appointed for the purpose, met the General and suite at Mr. Lyon's, 7 miles this side of Butler, and conducted him to the town, where he arrived at a quarter past 3, on Wednesday, the 1st inst. The citizens and young men of the borough and its vicinity, to the number of about 400, decorated with suitable badges, and carrying flags with appropriate inscriptions, were formed into a procession, and met him at the bridge, opened the line, and faced inwards. The General's carriage, preceded by Messrs Lowrie and Ayres on horseback, passed through the line, the General saluting the citizens, &c. The procession moved to Mr. Mechling's, where the General was received by the committee of arrangement, and dined with them and a number of the citizens. After dinner he was introduced to the ladies of the village, who had collected in Mr. Mechling's large room, and to the citizens generally in the public square. The Repository, from which we compile this account, says:—"Several veterans of the revolution, residing in this county, were introduced to him; the friendly and warm manner in which he received them, their proud recollection of his services, and the several battles in which they were with him, gave to their reception an interest that is indescribable." Two handsome arches were erected in the main street, bearing inscriptions, and tastefully decorated with green boughs, and surmounted with two stands of colors.

William Wilkins, of Belmont county, Ohio, for killing Captain Jacob M'Elroy, has been convicted of murder in the second degree, and sentenced to hard labor in the state prison for life.

The Hail Storm was severe at Chambersburgh, in this state. The hail stones were from the size of a musket ball to that of a hulled walnut. From 12 to 20,000 panes of glass were broken in the town, 500 at the poor-house, and great damage done to the growing crops of grain. We extract from the Canton and Salem papers, appalling accounts of the ravages of the storm in Ohio.

Canton, O May 27

Dreadful Tornado.—On Wednesday the 18th inst two Tornados of wind, accompanied with unusually large hail, passed from south west to north east, about 30 miles distant from each other. In this county it passed through the north west and south east corners, and on an average of three miles in breadth. Every building within its range, was either unroofed or entirely demolished - fully three fourths of the timber prostrated—and we regret to learn that several farms are entirely laid waste. From the west we learn that the village of Burlington, in Knox county, (containing about 20 houses,) was almost entirely destroyed, and several persons killed. In Holmes county serious losses have been sustained in the destruction of buildings, timber and fences. The town of Paintville was also visited, and 8 or 10 buildings prostrated or materially injured. We are credibly informed that in the neighborhood of Millersburgh, *chesnut burrs* of the size of a hazle nut were picked up. From this circumstance it must have been equally destructive, far to the south west. In Columbiana co. several valuable farms have been laid waste. That to the north has been equally destructive, prostrating every thing in its course. George A. Rex's mill, house and barn, were unroofed. The reports from different quarters are so contradictory that we forbear giving them until more certain accounts are received.

Salem, Columbiana County, Ohio, May 24.

DREADFUL HURRICANE.

On the afternoon of the 18th inst. one of the most direful tornadoes, perhaps ever witnessed in the United States, visited some parts of this county—its general breadth about one mile or a mile and a quarter, and its course from the west, bearing a little north of east. Where it first commenced, we have not yet heard, but in its course it came two or three miles south of Hanover, in this county, laying waste whole plantations as it passed along, tearing down houses, fences, trees, orchards and every thing it came in contact with. Amongst the sufferers are, as we understand, Jacob Hole, Robert M'Mullen (whose wife is dangerously wounded,) Wm. Nixon, John Lyons, Wm. Rhodes, sen. James Reeder, William Winders, Jonathan Milburn, Israel Reeder, Benjamin Stackhouse, Benjamin Johns, Geo. Tomblinson, Price Keith, James Culbertson, John M'Gavern, Philip Fox, John Rupert, Peter Cresinger, Peter Lyndersmith, Doctor Waltzer, Mauny Koontz.—Idenire, Godfrey Nepper, Joshua Chandler, Esq. and many others, names not known. As we have had a particular description of the farm of Geo. Tomblinson, we give a small sketch of that as a sample of many others, viz:—100 acres of land, 35 of which were cleared and under good fence, the largest field 7 acres, some others 4, 5, &c. cabin houses, one 16 by 18 feet, floors ploughed and grooved and nailed up stairs and down, one log barn, cabin roof, &c. and springhouse, &c. Out of all the fencing, only 14 pannels were left standing—not a roof left to any building on the farm—one gable end of the barn thrown down—the shingles or clapboards shivered to pieces and scattered over the woods—the rails scattered all over the farm. There was no person at home, except the lady and five small children, when the storm commenced: she, with her youngest child (about a year old) in her arms, shut the door, fastened it, and stood herself against it, when the roof was taken off the stair door blew open, the door she was holding burst from its hinges, and was precipitated, with her and the child, to the other side of the house. Whether she swooned or not, is not known—she recollects no more, except that at some time during the storm, she saw a chair rise off the floor, which went round and round and rose towards the joists, no part of which (says our informant) has since been heard of. The lady found herself and children, after the storm, at the house of one of the neighbors, half a mile distant, some bruised but not materially injured. It appears that the upper floor of the house had bursted in the middle, through which aperture it is supposed the chair passed. The drawers in a bureau down stairs, were drawn out and thrown into the fire—a trough lying in the yard (a load for two men) was carried about 150 yards—one of the fields was well set with clover, which was completely torn up by the roots, and left bare as the public highway. A person, about a mile distant, says he stood in his porch, and saw a large limb of a tree go up, whirling over and over, until it mingled with the clouds and vanished from his sight—The storm, in its course, passed over New Lisbon (the capital of this county) but wonderfully spared its inhabitants, doing but little injury, except that of breaking the glass in the windows for many people, and tumbling in one gable end of the Presbyterian (brick) meeting-house, and tearing off part of the roof, and somewhat injuring two or three small buildings near it. After it had passed the town some distance (we are not informed exactly how far) it again resumed its violence; and its ravages, with many other sufferers, visited the farm of Jacob Heacock, near Carmel, where we understand it tore down a new brick house, nearly or quite finished—carried about one fourth part of the roof about three miles—also, tore down a log house, and much injured several of his family, taking up one child and carrying it up through the house, to the height of the trees, and then letting it down without very materially injuring it. We understand that much stock of different kinds have been killed, but no human lives lost, that we have yet heard of. We have also understood, that near the very same time, a violent storm took place a little north east of Columbiana town (in this county) tearing all before it. Also, another north west of us, in Trumbull county, the extent of which we have not yet heard.

The foregoing particulars have been furnished by a gentleman who has taken particular pains to collect the facts, and (improbable as some of them may appear) we believe them to be substantially correct.

Chesapeake and Ohio Canal.

Washington City, May 21.—Pursuant of notice, the Central Committee of the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal Convention met at Brown's Hotel, in the City of Washington, on the 17th instant. Present—Charles F. Mercer, Alfred B. Powell, and Hiram L. Opie, from Virginia; Frisby Tilghman and John Lee, from Maryland; John Mason, of Georgetown, and Walter Jones, of the City of Washington.

The Chairman briefly stated to the Committee the success which had attended the object of the Convention, since its meeting on the 6th of November, 1823. He submitted to them a copy of the act of the Legislature of Virginia, incorporating the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal Company; of the confirmatory act of the Legislature of Maryland, passed at its late session, and of the Congress of the United States, of the 3d of March, as well as the resolutions of the Potomac Company, of the day preceding; all which, taken together, authorized the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal Company to extend their labors as far as the Pennsylvania line, and would empower them to proceed, as originally contemplated by the Convention, to Pittsburgh, on receiving the assent of that State. The causes of the delay of the confirmatory act of Pennsylvania, the Chairman explained and illustrated by reference to a number of private letters from Harrisburgh, during the recent session of the Legislature, which left no room to doubt but that the consent of that intelligent and patriotic state had been withheld only till the ensuing session of its Legislature, to which had been postponed, by a vote of the last House of Representatives, a bill designed for that object, with a recommendation to their successors to act upon it, at the earliest period practicable. All that it remained for the Central Committee to do, in order to terminate, their duties, it was suggested, was to expedite, as far as practicable, the appointment of the Commissioners, contemplated by the new charter, for the purpose of opening books for the subscription of stock to the new Company; and, to the attainment of this end, the Committee instructed the Chairman to address a letter to the President of the United States, and to the Governors of Maryland and Virginia, respectfully requesting as early an attention to this subject, as convenient.

A correspondence between the Chairman of the Committee and the Department of War, in relation to the progress of the contemplated surveys and estimates of the military and civil Engineers engaged on the line of the Canal, was also submitted by the Chairman of the Committee, who deemed it expedient that the Commissioners, who may be deputed to open the books, should be apprised of the information which it affords, and that the Chairman of the Committee should suggest to them, individually, the policy of awaiting the report of the estimates of the Board, which might be expected by the first or middle of October, before the books should be opened.

The Committee, having unanimously concurred in all the preceding propositions, adjourned to meet again in Washington on the day of the first assemblage of the Commissioners, after their appointment.

Engineer Department, May 9, 1825.

Sir: In obedience to your directions, I have the honor to state to you the measures which have been adopted for the completion of the examinations, surveys, and estimates, of the line of the proposed Canal, from the District of Columbia, by Pittsburgh, to Lake Erie.

Three Military and one Civil Brigade of Engineers have been organized, and placed at the disposal of the Board of Engineers for Internal Improvement, and are now employed in making the surveys and examinations for the route of the contemplated Canal from the tide waters of the Potomac to Pittsburgh, and thence to Lake Erie.

One Brigade, under Lieut. Colonel Abert, is engaged in surveying and locating the Canal from the mouth of Savage river to tide water on the Potomac, which, it is expected, he will complete before the sickly season commences. One Brigade, under Captain McNeil, on that part of the route from the mouth of Savage River to Deep Creek Bridge; one Brigade, under Mr. James Shriver, from Deep Creek Bridge to Pittsburgh; and one Brigade, under Major Kearney, on the route from the Ohio to Lake Erie. All of these surveys are expected to be completed this season, except the one under the direction of Major Kearney, when the Board of engineers will be enabled to make an estimate of the cost of the Canal from tide water on the Potomac to Pittsburgh, in time to lay the same before the next Congress.

Doctor Howard, Assistant Civil Engineer, has been ordered to New-York, with directions to ascertain the cost of construction of the locks; the excavation and removing of the earth; the blowing and removing of the rocks; the waste of water by leakage and evaporation; the eradicating of trees and stumps; the cost of embankments, aqueducts, and other data on which the estimates may be fairly compared with the prices in this quarter, with a view of ascertaining as nearly as possible the probable cost of the construction of the Canal.

Respectfully submitted,

ALEX. MACOMB,
Major General, Chief Engineer.

Hon. J. Barbour, Sec'y of War.

From late London papers

Loss of the Springgrove, S. Sea Whaler.

The *Springgrove*, with a crew of twenty-three men, sailed from Portsmouth, for the South Seas, on the 5th of November last. Soon after her departure she met with heavy and adverse storms, so that before they had reached the latitude of 30 degrees north, they were driven so far eastward as to be in sight of the African coast. For three days and nights they attempted to beat off that inhospitable shore; but on the night of the 23d November, the exhausted crew, finding all exertions to save the vessel fruitless, were driven ashore about 60 miles N. of *Cape Cantin*, in the lat. of 31 north. The surf being tremendous; three of the crew were drowned in attempting to reach the shore—the ship went to pieces in four hours.—The southern Barbary coast, upon which they were cast, tho' within the dominions of Morocco, is frequently visited by bands of wandering predatory Arabs. The crew saved from the wreck, amounting, with the captain's wife, Mrs. Hughes, to twenty-one persons, kept together the first night unmolested by any visiters; but early in the morning of the 24th a considerable body of Arabs surrounded them, endeavoring by force to carry them off. The crew, however, had armed themselves with pieces of the wreck, and their assailants not being provided with fire-arms, they contrived to keep them at bay, so that these unfortunate people were without farther molestation that day.

During the succeeding night the Arabs, came down in increased numbers, armed with muskets and in such force as to render all resistence vain on the part of the crew. The latter were immediately stripped of nearly all their clothes, and led away, mostly on the backs of camels; scorched by a burning sun in the day, and chilled at night, without clothes and without shelter. In this deplorable state, they were reduced to mean servitude; and for the slightest appearance of murmur or discontent they were beaten and bastinadoed most unmercifully. These sufferings continued five weeks. In the meantime, Mr. Willshire, the British Consul at Mogadore, to his honor be it spoken, having heard of the ship wreck and captivity of the crew, had represented the circumstance to the Emperor of Morocco, and with laudable promptitude and humanity, demanded his assistance in the liberation of the captives. In justice to the Emperor, it is right to state that no time was lost on his part in furthering this benevolent object. A party of Morocco soldiers was instantly despatched, with two officers, to that part af the country where they were detained, and they were thence conducted to Mogadore. One of the men died of the hardships he had undergone, and it is inconceivable that many others did not perish. Through the exertions of the Consul the men were sent to Gibraltar, and some have returned to England.

A circumstance is stated by one of these men, which is as follows:—He says that the Arab Chief into whose hands they fell could speak a little English; and contrived to inform them, that some years ago an English ship was lost on the African coast, that the crew reached the shore to the number of three hundred men, well armed; that his own tribe, consisting of five hundred men, attacked them and were repulsed: that he solicited the assistance of a neighboring tribe to renew the attack, with an additional force of four or five hundred men; that the British drove them back a second time, and were making good their retreat for some settlement of security, when they were a third time surrounded by a body of thirteen hundred; that the British fought till three fourths of their number fell, and the remainder were cut to pieces, after laying down their arms, and after killing 250 Arabs. The name of the ship and time of the shipwreck, are both unknown.

Interesting Reminiscence.—There is an appearance of connexion between the circumstances above described, and an incident which, at the time, made an impression not yet effaced from our minds, the perception of which made the heart ache, and the nerves thrill, within us. Who, that ever knew them, has forgotten the gallant Blakely and his noble crew of the United States' Sloop of War Wasp, supposed to have been lost at sea, and never heard of since September 1814? Is it not now highly probable that the Wasp was the vessel above described, lost on the African coast "some years ago," the crew of which repulsed tribe after tribe of the Arabs, and, when reduced to one-fourth of their number, having doubtless lost all their officers in the different encounters, were barbarously murdered after submission? To us there appears to be every probability that such is the fact. The Wasp, it will be recollected, sailed from Portsmouth in July, 1814, on her first cruise, and was remarkably successful in annoying the commerce of the enemy, having, up to the 21st September, besides capturing a British Sloop of War, and, it was supposed, sinking another in a night fight, made thirteen prizes. The thirteenth, the Atalanta, arrived safe at Savannah, having left the Wasp on the 23d of September, off the Madeira Islands, and not knowing what her destination was. Taking this fact, with the uncertain time of "several years ago," and not having heard of any British ship then lost in that direction, we see strong reason to believe that this ship, thus accidentally heard of, was the long lamented U. S. Ship Wasp. To be sure the number of the crew is said to have been 300. But this may be an accidental exaggeration, and the prisoners on board the Wasp may have swelled the number of her crew from 250 to about that amount. As to the report that the vessel was English, the Arabs formed their judgment from the dress and the language, and could not distinguish from these tokens, U. States' Americans and English, if, indeed, they are aware of distinct nations wearing the same garb and speaking an identical tongue. Could not some relic be obtained, through Mr Willshire, of the clothing, or books, or arms, of these wretched victims of African barbarity, by which curiosity could be gratified on this head? It may be said, such curiosity is idle, and that it is immaterial to their surviving countrymen and friends whether their remains repose in ocean caves or desert sands; but great curiosity is felt in regard to many things in which we take vastly less interest. We should be obliged to intelligent naval gentlemen for any hints which may go to confirm or to overthrow the conjecture which we have ventured to throw out upon this subject. *Nat. Intel.*

W. C. CONINE,

TENDERS to his friends, patrons, and the public generally, his sincere acknowledgments for the munificent patronage extended to him in the 4th Class of the Maryland State Lottery, and does himself the pleasure now of presenting the 5th Class of said Lotteries, wherein he calculates, with liberal support to have the satisfaction of distributing among adventurers as he did in the last class a number of valuable prizes.

The scheme it is expected will elicit general approbation, from the brilliancy of its capitals, the great number of valuable prizes contained in it, and the comparatively low rate of tickets, added to the very superior mode of drawing, combining expedition, connected with an object though last by far, not of the least importance, which is the simplicity of the principle of drawing, being such, as that it is presumed, there is none who can read this, but will fully comprehend it, by the explanation given in the scheme below. This advantage (by the observations of many) it seems is not apparent to the generality of people in some of the recent devised Lotteries, however otherwise correct they may be in their principles of drawing. In short it is believed, and will no doubt be conceded on all sides, that the present state Lottery of Maryland, is possessed of all the great essentials of a Lottery, viz: a large proportion of prizes in the Scheme, according to the number and price of tickets, with simplicity in plan, and despatch in drawing, from which it is presumed, that its extensive patronage will be in a proportionate degree.

The certain and punctual payment of prizes is as in preceding Maryland State Lotteries, guaranteed by the State.

By authority of the State of Maryland,

Grand State Lottery, No 5.

ON THE

IMPROVED MODE OF DRAWING.

Secured by letters patent under the seal of the U. S.

The commissioners of Lotteries in conformity with the Act of Assembly present to the public, the Scheme of the

Maryland State Lottery,

The drawing of which will take place in the city of Baltimore, and will be completed in one day, on WEDNESDAY the 27th of July 1825,

HIGHEST PRIZE 40,000 DOLLS.

1 prize of	$40,000	is	$40,000
1 prize of	10,000	is	10,000
1 prize of	5,000	is	5,000
10 prizes of	1000	is	10,000
30 prizes of	100	is	3,000
50 prizes of	50	is	2,500
200 prizes of	20	is	4,000
250 prizes of	10	is	2,500
500 prizes of	6	is	3,000
20,000 prizes of	4	is	80,000
21,043 prizes.			160,000
44,000 tickets.			

MORE PRIZES THAN BLANKS.

Every prize payable in cash, sixty days after the drawing, subject to a deduction of 15 per cent.

MODE OF DRAWING.—The numbers will be put into one wheel as usual; and in the other wheel will be put, the prizes above the denomination of 4 dollars, and the drawing to progress in the usual manner. The twenty thousand dollar prizes of $4. will be awarded to the odd or even numbers of the Lottery, [as the case may be] dependent on the drawing of the Capital prize of Forty Thousand Dollars; that is to say, if the Forty Thousand Dollar Prize should come out to an Odd Number, then every odd Number in the Scheme will be entitled to a four dollar prize. If the forty thousand dollar prize should come out to an even number, then all the even numbers in the Scheme, will each be entitled to a prize of 4 dollars.

The Odd numbers are those ending with 1, 3, 5, 7 or 9.

The Even numbers are those ending with 2, 4, 6, 8 or 0

This mode of drawing not only enables the Commissioners to complete the whole Lottery in ONE DRAWING, but has the great advantage of distributing the small prizes regularly to every alternate number in the scheme, so that the holder of two tickets or two shares of tickets, (one odd and one even number,) will be certain of obtaining at least one prize, and in the same ratio for any greater quantity.

A ticket drawing a superior prize in this scheme, is not restricted from drawing an inferior one also: many tickets therefore, will necessarily obtain two prizes each.

Whole Tickets	$5 00	Quarters	$1 25
Halves	2 50	Eighths	62

To be had, odd and even, in the greatest variety of numbers, at

CONINE'S OFFICES,

No. 32 and 217 Market-Street Baltimore.

Where many valuable prizes have been obtained in the last State Lotteries, and it is confidently expected that a due proportion in the present one will be sold.

All whole tickets in the above lottery, sold at Conine's Office, are signed, and shares countersigned by the commissioners, appointed by the Governor and Council, thereby making the State of Maryland responsible for all such prizes as they shall draw.

TAKE NOTICE All who order tickets in the above Lottery from W. C. Conine's Office Baltimore, will at the completion of the drawing be forwarded a published account of it in full by which they can equally as well ascertain the fate of their tickets as if they applied at the Lottery Office.

***Persons who may wish tickets in the Baltimore or Philadelphia Lotteries, can at all times (whether the schemes are advertised or not) procure tickets and shares at the regular prices by addressing W. C. Conine, No. 32 or 217 Market Street Baltimore, for tickets in the Baltimore Lotteries, or No. 3 South Third-Street Philadelphia, for tickets in the Philadelphia Lotteries.

☞ The fate of tickets given directly after the completion of the drawing

Orders from any part of the U States, enclosing cash, or prize tickets in any responsible lottery, will meet the same prompt attention, as if on personal application. Address

W. C. Conine,

June 10—td. *Baltimore.*

AN APPRENTICE

TO THE

Ornamental and Sign Painting Business,

IS WANTED by the Subscriber. A boy from the country, of about 14 years of age, would be preferred.

E. G. Nelson.

Pittsburgh, June 10—tf.

PITTSBURGH.

FRIDAY, JUNE 10, 1825.

☞ *Eliza's* poetical favor shall appear in our next. It came too late for insertion in the proper department of to-day's paper.

Our list of the Revolutionary Veterans who appeared in the Lafayette procession, as published last week, was incomplete. The following, we believe, is correct.

Captain Gabriel Peterson, Alexander Gray, Galbreath Wilson, Richard Sparrow, Thomas Vaughan, James Kemp, John Warner, Abraham Boeher, David Morse, Thomas Rowe, Christopher Doughty, Richard Hancock, Elijah Clayton, John Barnwell.

The Democratic Delegates of Allegheny county met at the Court-House on Tuesday last, and nominated the following Ticket.

Senator—James M. Biddle, Esq.
Assembly—James C. Gilleland, Esq.
John Brown, Esq.
Dr. Power.
Commissioner—Henry Strohm.
Auditor—Samuel Marks.
Sheriff—William Leckey, Esq.
Coroner—Hugh Hazelton.

Canal Convention Delegates.

Westmoreland—Hon. John Young, James Clarke, Esq. and Andrew Boggs.
Centre and Clearfield—Thomas Burnside, and Judge Rawle.
Dauphin—Gen. John Forster, William Leamon, Silas Marsh.

Governor Clinton is in Philadelphia. Arrangements have been made to give him a public dinner.

The Ohio Canal commissioners intend to celebrate the Anniversary of Independence by "breaking ground," on the 4th of July next, at either the Portage or Licking summit, and have invited Governor Clinton of New-York to be present on the occasion.

Steam Boat Accident.—By the bursting of the boiler of the Steam Boat Legislator, which was in the act of getting under way from New-York, on the 5th inst, two of the hands were killed, and several persons injured

The Roman Catholic Relief Bill has passed the British House of Commons by a majority of 29.—Its fate in the House of Lords is considered doubtful.

Rufus King, our Minister to the Court of St. James, has sailed for England. Mr Rush is expected home immediately, to enter upon his duties as Secretary of the Treasury.

A new paper has just been established at Detroit, called the Michigan Herald—the second in that territory.

Mr. J. G. Butler, lately of this place, has commenced, the publication of the Western Courier, at Ravenna, Ohio.

We had selected for insertion in this page, an account of the distress occasioned by the overflowing of the dykes in Holland, but have omitted it to make room for further details of the damage by the late unparalleled storm in the state of Ohio.

Newark, Ohio, May 26.

TREMENDOUS WHIRLWIND.

On the 18th inst. was experienced at Burlington, and its vicinity, in this county one of the most tremendous whirlwinds that was ever known. It commenced about ten miles west of Burlington, tearing every thing in its course till it reached the above place, which it has literally swept from the ground. It then continued its ravages in a north east direction, to the average width of little more than a mile through the whole extent of the county, where it has terminated we have not heard. Several of our citizens have been to the place,—and the accounts which they give almost surpass belief:—The inhabitants of Burlington were alarmed by a loud rolling wind, and upon looking to the west, they discovered something like a dark black cloud, and as it approached, the appearance of trees and limbs flying and hurled in every direction in the air, was seen. Then flew to their houses, and in a few seconds every thing was turned over; they could neither see nor hear; every house in the town was swept to the ground, log houses were carried away to the very lowest logs, and stables and houses hurled in the air—and, what is most astonishing, there were but three persons killed. To witness the scene, it would be supposed no person could have escaped—some were taken up and carried off some distance; others clung to whatever they could get hold of, and so violent was the wind, that a boy who ran to shut a door was thrown with such violence against an opposite wall that his brains were dashed out; another, standing in an orchard, was struck by a small limb, and his head actually cut in two.

The scene of desolation which it has occasioned is most appalling: on farms of two and three hundred acres of land there is not a tree left standing; the woods are completely prostrated, and almost every animal in the neighborhood has been destroyed.—Two men, happening to be out ploughing at the time when the storm came on were suddenly surprised by the appearance of trees flying in the air, accompanied with a heavy noise. At first they could not credit their eye sight; their curiosity was excited, and they remained, looking at it with astonishment; the main current of the wind passed some distance from them; it came on so rapidly that before they could get near any house they were overtaken; the limbs and trees commenced falling, and tore up by the roots and twisted off every tree around them.—One of the men was carried to a small prairie that was near, and here he continued hanging to a bush, until at last the bush and he were both carried away. He however, succeeded in fastening to another till the storm was over; while in this situation he repeatedly saw the limbs and bodies of trees striking the earth and tearing up the ground for some distance in deep furrows, and then again rising; after it was over he went to look for his companion. He, when he found the storm was on them, had run to the side of a log which was near him, where directly he perceived a very large tree falling on the spot where he was; he had the presence of mind to move a short distance, when the tree fell and buried the log in the ground. He then ran under the side of a large tree that had fallen, and there remained. When his companion came to hunt him he hallooed; at first he did not hear him, until he approached nearer, when he discovered him from under an immense heap of timber; it was impossible for him to get out, until the other fell to work with his axe and cut away the logs, when he found him unhurt—their coats were completely marked to pieces, and not a tree was left standing round them. Another farmer, who had just built a large brick house, and had his farm in a good state of improvement, happened to be a short distance from it when the wind came on; he secured himself by holding to a stump, and remained in this situation until the storm, which lasted two or three minutes, was over; when he rose to go to his house, every thing was complete desolation around him, and he went directly to a contrary direction from that to which his house stood. After going over trees and heaps of timber, he at last found where his house had stood. It was almost ruined. He dropped his wife and family were destroyed, but upon looking into the cellar, he there found them safe. His wife, upon seeing the storm, and supposing the house would be blown away, ran with her children into the cellar.

Several from whom we have the above facts, state, that remarkable large, trees were taken up by the roots and carried for some distance. One tree in particular, between three and four feet thick, which had been standing near a house, was torn up by the roots, and carried to the distance of almost two hundred yards. A more violent hurricane was never witnessed in any country.

To give our readers some further idea of the violence of the tornado, which destroyed so much property in and near Burlington, it will be only necessary to state that a man by the name of Vance had the top of his head taken off by a piece of apple-tree, not more than 15 inches long striking it on the side. This fact we have from Dr. Harris, who was called upon to relieve some of the wounded. He informs us that the family of which Vance was a member, had fled from the house during the storm, and were standing out of doors, when they were blown over, and on recovering their feet, found that Vance was killed, but were unable to see what killed him, until some one observed the piece of apple-tree limb, lying partly covered under ground with the bark off and some brains sticking to it.

The utmost munificence has been shown to the sufferers, in Burlington, by the citizens of Granville. A meeting has also been held in Mount Vernon, and a committee appointed to raise funds to assist the distressed

The Creek Indians.—A writer in the South-Carolina State Gazette, has given a full view of the circumstances attending what has been called the *Murder* of Gen. M'Intosh, the Creek Indian Chief, by 400 warriors of his own nation; and shows, we think, very clearly, that that Chief had fairly forfeited his life, and was duly *executed*, according to the known laws and usages of his nation. We have only room for the following extract:

The Creek nation was originally formed of three or four tribes, fortuitously thrown together; but they have for some centuries composed one political body, governed by the same laws and usages. The population of the Creeks is contained in about 36 towns or representative districts. Each of these is governed at home, and is represented in the national councils and assemblies, by a *Chief*, known to and acknowledged in that capacity by the whole nation. To render valid any national act, or to pass away any part of the national territory, a majority of these confederated districts must consent, by means of their chiefs, by whom the deed of transfer must be duly signed. This is the known and long practised law of this nation of Indians, and General M'Intosh well knew it.

The Creeks had, a few years since, given up to the United States more than one half of their *inheritance*, comprising the best portion of their lands—and that without any other consideration but a *guaranty* for the quiet enjoyment of the residue. M'Intosh, nearly a white man himself, and rather an agent of the white people, whose manners he affected, than an Indian, either in his outward deportment or his propensities, undertook to obtain the cession of their remaining lands from the Creeks to the United States, in favor of Georgia. But the Creeks had already passed a law, according to their forms, making it death for any chief to propose an alienation of any more of their national lands, as being inconsistent with their views of agricultural settlement, and destructive to the interest of their posterity. Accordingly, when M'Intosh proposed this interchange, which was to drive a whole nation of men, women, and children, from the land of the habitation of their forefathers, and leave the bones of their immediate ancestors to be ploughed up by strangers, not more than four or five out of the thirty-six districts were present at the proposed treaty, the other chiefs refusing to attend. The treaty so entered into, (which was on the 12th of February, 1825,) instead of being signed by a majority of the chiefs of the six and thirty towns of the Creek nation, was signed by M'Intosh, and Etome Tustannuggee, the old Coweta chief, and by them alone. Those were the only persons entitled to be considered as chiefs, or representatives of the Creek nation; the other signers were not representative chiefs, but men of straw, created on the spot, by M'Intosh, for the express purpose of effecting irregularly, and by fraud, what the Creeks were determined never to consent to formally, and according to their known laws and usages. Nor have they done it.

Under this fraudulent and pretended conveyance, a whole nation are to be forcibly dispossessed of their property—of the lands they inherit from their ancestors—of the lands they looked to as the future inheritance of children, no longer bred up in savage habits, but gradually looking forward to the settled life of agriculturalists—Driven again into a savage life among savages, on new and distant lands, and forced into almost inevitable hostility with the tribes they are compelled to intrude on. This is to be done, after these poor wretches have for a series of years been advised, pressed, tempted, exhorted, encouraged, and by all manner of means induced and persuaded, *by our own government*, to quit the hunter life, and to embrace fixed and agricultural habits.—These people, their wives and infants, are thus to be driven away, against their manifest and rightful claims, against their interest, against their intentions, and inclinations, and to the utter destruction of all those improved views of future living which they have adopted in obedience to the advice of their great father Washington. Having thus persuaded them for 20 years past, to commence a gradual change in their modes and habits of living, just as we have succeeded in this benevolent design, we destroy in a moment our twenty years labor, we convert agriculturalists into savages, friends into enemies and set an example of deliberate cold blooded injustice, that is sufficient to make an honest and a kind hearted man shudder on contemplating its origin, its progress, and its consequences.

M'Intosh knew the Treaty of the 12th February, 1825, was fraudulent and invalid. He knew of the laws previously and regularly passed by his own people, with their usual forms; was he not, therefore, duly tried, convicted, and punished for an offence against a known law, and a deliberate fraud on his nation? Although the punishment was reluctantly inflicted, and therefore somewhat delayed, it was, nevertheless, it is to be presumed, the result of a meeting convened to deliberate on his case, and in conformity with a previous act of the nation, well known to him, and by which he was bound. The manner of his punishment is nothing: that depends on the custom of the country. The Indians employ the rifle and the tomahawk; we use the gibbet.

The Darien Gazette, of the 10th instant, states, that at a late meeting of the Creek Indians, the following irrevocable laws were passed: that they would not receive one dollar of the sum stipulated to be paid them by the last treaty for their land; that they would not make war upon the whites, nor would they shed a drop of the blood of those who should be sent to take their land from them; that if they were turned out of their houses, they would die at the corners of their fences, to manure the soil, rather than they would abandon the land of their forefathers. A report prevailed in Milledgeville on the 13th instant, that a great council of the Indians was about to be held, to deliberate on the propriety of commencing hostilities against the party among them favorable to the treaty; and it was thought that a civil war would ensue. The legislature of Georgia, which had been convened to hold an extra session, was expected to put a stop, for the present, to the survey of the lands ceded by the Indians, which had been ordered by proclamation of governor Troup.

Mr. Clay reached home on Thursday last, and was *welcomed* by his Constituents with more than usual cordiality. Early in the forenoon of that day, a number of the Citizens of the Town rode several miles, to Bryan's Station, to meet him, and in the suburbs he was met by Capt. *Pike's* Company of Artillery Cadets; the whole escort proceeded with him through town to his residence. On Wednesday a Public Dinner will be given to him, and the like honor will successively be tendered to him in Woodford and Clark, the two counties which, with Fayette, compose his Congressional District. The meeting at Bryan's Station, where near a hundred of his old friends anxiously waited to greet him, and to tender their assurance of undiminished confidence and esteem, was peculiarly interesting and enthusiastic.

Whilst at Maysville, where a public dinner was given to him, he received an invitation from the citizens of Cincinnati to visit that City, and at Washington Ky. he was addressed in a very handsome manner, on behalf of the town by A. Beatty Esq.

Lexington Reporter.

Bank of the U. States.—The agent of the Bank, at this place, has received instructions to proceed to sell real estate taken in Execution upon judgments in favor of the bank, without regard to the valuation under the laws of the state.—Property to a large amount is advertised to be sold on the 1st day of June. If the sales proceed the bank will purchase, and immense sacrifices must no doubt take place.

Cincinnati Gaz.

IMPORTANT.—The New-York Evening Post states, on the authority of "a gentleman of respectability," that "a treaty has been concluded between the French and Spanish governments, by which the Islands of Cuba and Porto Rico are to be occupied, like Cadiz, with the troops of the former nation.—Of 16,000 French soldiers now in the West Indies, 9000 are to be drafted for Cuba, and 4000 for Porto Rico; and the garrison now occupying these places are to be disbanded and sent to Spain, or to some other station. A Frenchman has been appointed to succeed General Vives in the government of Cuba, which, with Porto Rico, is to be held by the French, until the alarm arising from revolutionary principles, and from the fear of invasion, has completely subsided."

From the Albany Daily Advertiser.

Cutting of Rye.—This object is of such importance that I cannot conscientiously omit my endeavors to impress it on the minds of the community.

Rye ought to be cut as soon as possible after the milk is out of the berry or kernel; then rake, bind in small sheaves and shock in the following manner: set up four, five or six sheaves together, according to their bulk; then place on a cap-sheaf.

In this position, the shocks may stand till perfectly dry; then secure them in a barrack or barn, but never mow them on hay. Grain mowed on hay will receive more or less must—this must is deleterious to animals of every kind.

Rye cut and secured in this manner, is worth nearly double the price of that cut in the common way; the straw will make better fodder than clover, unless the clover be cut when very green, and peculiarly attended in curing; the berry of rye will fill to a plump state, and the flour will afford as good bread as we commonly obtain from wheat.

I have known numbers of persons who were deceived, when eating rye bread made with flour from rye thus managed, and declared they would eat wheat bread in future, when at the same time they were eating rye.

Those who are unwilling to receive agricultural knowledge from books, need not spurn at this information; I was taught this method of curing rye and practised it at the age of eighteen, now sixty nine and a half, and have always found it profitable and advantageous. OBSERVER.

Westerlo, May 5, 1825.

Married,

At Princeton, N. J. on the 31st ult. by the Rev. Dr. Samuel Miller, the Rev. Dr. *Matthew Brown*, Principal of Jefferson College, Canonsburgh, Pa. to Mrs. *Mary Wilbur*, of the former place.

On Thursday, the 2d inst. by the Rev. Charles B. M'Guire, Mr. *Francis Plunket*, of St. Clair township, to Miss *Margaret O'Connor*, daughter of Mr. Dominic O'Connor, of Birmingham.

Died,

On Friday, the 3d inst. Mr. *Robert Steele*, of the firm of Steele & Co. of this place, Commission Merchants.

Steam Boat News.

ARRIVED,

June 3. S. B. *Belvidere*, from Louisville.
Courier, do.
5. *Pennsylvania*, do.

DEPARTED,

June 3. S. B. *Belvidere*,* for Louisville.
4. *Courier*, do.
7. *Pennsylvania*, do.

**The Belvidere is aground below Wheeling.*

NOTICE.

IN consequence of the decease of *Henry H* and *Robert Steele*, the co-partnership of STEELE & CO. is dissolved. All persons indebted to said firm, at their House in Pittsburgh, will make payment to *Hugh Macahane*, agent for the firm of Steele & Co. and those having claims against said firm, will call on him for payment. Also, all persons indebted to said firm, at their House lately existing in Louisville, Kentucky, will make payment to *James Marshall* at that place, and those having claims against said House will present them to him for adjustment, without delay, and receive payment.

John Snyder,
Surviving partner of the late firm of Steele & Co.

Pittsburgh, June 10, 1825.—d.

NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to the Estate of the late ROBERT STEELE, deceased, are hereby requested to make payment without delay, and those having demands against the same, with present them for settlement, to the subscriber, or to *John Snyder*, who is authorized to act as my agent, in my absence

L. Steele,
Administratrix.

Pittsburgh, June 10, 1825.—3t.

DEFENCE

OF THE

DIVINITY OF JESUS CHRIST,

In reply to an Anonymous Letter

ON

Unitarian Principles:

BY THE REV. CHARLES B. MAGUIRE,

Pastor of the Catholic Congregation of Pittsburgh,

SOLD by Mr *J. C. Cummins*, Liberty St. and Mr. *M'Kenna*, in the Diamond. Price 25 cts. June 10, 1825.

COHEN'S Lottery and Exchange Office, 35, *South Third St. Philadelphia*

Seventeenth Class

UNION CANAL LOTTERY,

WILL be drawn in the city of Philadelphia, on the 6th of NEXT MONTH.

HIGHEST PRIZE 50,000 DOLLS.

And the whole amount of prizes,

$273,760.

All to be drawn in One Day!

SCHEME.

1 Prize of	$50,000 is	$50,000
1	20,000	20 000
1	10,000	10,000
2	5,000	10 000
1	4.720	4 720
20	1,000	20 000
30	500	15,000
52	100	5 200
156	50	7,800
1248	20	24,960
10608	10	106,080
12,120 Prizes.	$4,220 Tickets.	$273,760
22 100 Blanks.		

Tickets	$9 00	Quarters	$2 25
Halves	4 50	Eighths	1 12½

Packages and certificates in the same proportion to be had in great variety of numbers at

Cohen's

Lottery & Exchange Office.

NO. 35, SOUTH THIRD STREET.

☞ At Cohen's Office, in Lotteries recently finished, have been sold prizes of $100,000—$40,000s—$20,000s—$10,000s—$5,000s, &c. And where the $10,000 drawn on the 18th inst. was also obtained.

☞ At Cohen's Office, more capital prizes have been obtained THAN AT ANY OTHER OFFICE IN AMERICA

Orders from any part of the United States, by mail, post paid, or by private conveyance, enclosing the cash, or prizes in most Lotteries, will meet the same prompt and punctual attention as if on personal application, addressed to

J. I Cohen, Jr. & Brothers,
Philadelphia

June 10—4t.

STENOGRAPHY.

MR. STETSON respectfully informs the ladies and gentlemen of Pittsburgh, that he has visited this city for the purpose of teaching the art of STENOGRAPHY, on an improved (and also approved) plan. By this method, any person who can but tolerably write his name in *Long-hand*, may, with the greatest certainty, acquire a perfect knowledge of the *theory* of *Short-hand* in the short space of six hours And those who are expert in *Long hand* may acquire a sufficient knowledge of *Short-hand* in one week, to note down, verbatim, the language of a public speaker. This useful science, after having struggled with prejudice and indolence for more than a century, has, at length, through the perseverence of many distinguished individuals, become an important object of general education, and is regarded, by all who know its merits, as a necessary acquisition to the scholar and the gentleman

Mr. S. has been engaged, for more than three years past, in teaching this approved science in the northern cities, and also at many colleges, academies, and other seminaries of learning, in different parts of the Union; from which he has been honored with testimonials of his system, which speak in terms of commendation, quite too unqualified to justify the existence of a doubt as to its ready acquisition and general utility.

Ladies who may feel disposed to engage in this useful and agreeable study, can be attended at their dwellings, at such times as will best suit their convenience—And they may rest assured, that in point of *expedition, legibility elegance* and *simplicity*, this system of writing is not surpassed, neither equalled, by any ever yet discovered

Professional gentlemen, conductors of seminaries, students, and, to particularize no farther, all those individuals who feel interested in whatever is calculated to facilitate the acquisition of useful knowledge, are respectfully invited to call and test the practical utility of the system.

Mr. S. will be happy to illustrate the principles of his system *gratuitously*, to all who may do him the *honor* to call at his room at Mr. Stewart's Stage-Office, between the hours of 9 A. M. and 1 P. M.

Terms, Three Dollars.

The following recommendations are from among hundreds received:

"*Hamden Sidney College, April* 12th, 1824.

"Having had the pleasure of attending Mr. Stetson's instructions in Stenography, we are happy to express our most unreserved approbation of the usefulness and simplicity of the art that he teaches, and our entire satisfaction with the progress which we have been enabled to make."——(*Signed by a class of* 40.)

"*University of North-Carolina, May* 7, 1824.

"Having attended a course of lectures delivered by Mr. Stetson, on the art of Stenography, we profess ourselves highly pleased not only with his proficiency in practical instruction, and the excellency of the system which he teaches, but with his gentlemanly manners and deportment. To a masterly knowledge of the art, he adds remarkable facility of communication, which should recommend him to the attention of all who wish to become adepts in the Stenographic art. Under his instruction, the acquisition of that once tedious, dry and difficult science, is easy and agreeable; and we have no doubt that all who may favor him with their patronage, will, like us, find their most sanguine expectations realized—nay, more—surpassed."

(*Signed by a class of* 45.)

Pittsburgh, June 10—3t.

MONONGAHELA BRIDGE.

THE President and Managers of the Company for erecting a bridge over the river Monongahela, opposite Pittsburgh, in the county of Allegheny, have declared a Dividend of Four per cent. which will be paid to the Stockholders, or their legal representatives, after the 14th instant.

John Thaw,
Treasurer.

June 10, 1825.—3t

ALL IN ONE DAY!

To be drawn in the city of Baltimore,

ON THE 27TH OF JULY,

By the Improved Mode, secured by letters patent under seal of the United States.

COHEN'S OFFICE,
Baltimore, June 2 1825

THE IMPROVED MODE OF DRAWING, having been universally and so decidedly approved by the public, as evinced by the unprecedented sales in the late State Lottery, the *Commissioners appointed by the Governor and Council* have again adopted the same plan in the following scheme, which we have the pleasure now to present, viz:—

Grand State Lottery of Md.

NUMBER 5.

LARGEST PRIZE, $40,000!

Splendid Scheme.

1	prize of	$40 000 is	$40,000
1		10,000	10.000
1		5,000	5 000
10	prizes of	1,000	10,000
30		100	3,000
50		50	2,500
200		20	4,000
250		10	2,500
500		6	3,000
20,000		4	80,000
21,043 Prizes			$160 000
40,000 Tickets—More Prizes than Blanks!			

☞ Every prize payable in CASH, sixty days after the drawing—subject to a deduction of 15 per cent.

☞ *Mode of Drawing.*—The numbers will be put into one wheel, as usual—and in the other wheel will be put the prizes *above* the denomination of Four dollars, and the drawing to progress in the usual manner. The 20,000 *prizes* of $4, will be awarded to the odd or even numbers of the Lottery, (as the case may be,) dependent on the drawing of the capital prize of $40,000—that is to say, if the $40,000 prize should come out to an *odd* number, then *every odd number in the scheme* will be entitled to a $4 prize If the $40,000 prize should come out to an *even* number, then *all even numbers in the scheme* will be each entitled to a prize of $4

☞ Odd numbers are those ending with 1, 3, 5, 7, or 9.

☞ Even numbers are those ending with 2, 4, 6, 8, or 0.

This mode of drawing not only enables the Commissioners to complete the whole Lottery in *one drawing*, but has the great advantage of distributing the small prizes regularly to *every alternate number in the scheme*, so that the holder of of two tickets or two shares of tickets, (one odd and one even number,) will be certain of obtaining at least one prize, and in the same ratio for any greater quantity.

☞ A ticket drawing a superior prize in this scheme, *is not restricted* from drawing an inferior one also; many tickets, therefore, will necessarily obtain *two prizes each*.

☞ The drawing will take place in the city of Baltimore on Wednesday, the 27th of July, *and will finish on the same day*

The brilliancy of this scheme is altogether unprecedented. Adventurers will remark the low rate of tickets—the very trifling risk incurred, *(there not being one blank to a prize.)* and that the capital prize of FORTY THOUSAND DOLLARS, is of a magnitude heretofore unprecedented for so small a sum invested—above all, however, is the CERTAINTY OF OBTAINING AT LEAST ONE PRIZE by the purchase of two tickets or two shares, (one odd and one even number,) and in the ratio of certainty in the purchase of a greater number of tickets or shares.

Whole Tickets	5 00	Quarters	1 25
Halves	2 50	Eighths	62

To be had, in the greatest variety of numbers odd and even, at

COHEN'S

Lottery & Exchange Office,

114, MARKET STREET—BALTIMORE,

Where, in the late State Lotteries, were sold the Great Capitals of 100,000 dollars, 40,000 dollars, two of 20,000 dollars, three of 10,000, besides no less than twelve capitals of 5,000, and *where more capital prizes have been obtained, than at any other Office in America.*

☞ Orders from any part of the United States or Territories, enclosing the cash or prizes in any of the Lotteries, (post paid,) will meet our accustomed prompt attention. Address to

J. I. Cohen, Jr.
Baltimore.

June 10—4t.

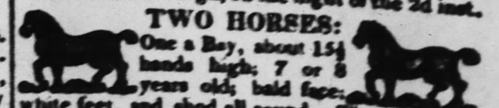
POCKET BOOK LOST.

LOST, in Pittsburgh, on Monday, the 30th ult. a RED MOROCCO POCKET BOOK, containing a counterfeit note on the Farmers' and Mechanics' Bank of Pittsburgh, and sundry other papers valuable only to the owner. A reward of Two Dollars will be paid for its delivery with its contents at the office of the Pittsburgh Gazette, or to

William Lee.
Fayette township, June 10, 1825.—3.

STRAY HORSES.

STRAYED or STOLEN, from the pasture of the subscriber, in Pitt township, about two miles from Pittsburgh, on the night of the 2d inst.



TWO HORSES:

One a Bay, about 15¼ hands high; 7 or 8 years old; bald face; white feet, and shod all round. The other is a Dapple Grey, about 14½ hands high, and about 8 years old. Whoever takes up said horses, or gives information where they are, to Brown & Vernor, Pittsburgh, or to the subscriber, shall be handsomely rewarded.

Thomas Chadwick.

June 10—3*

To my Creditors.

TAKE NOTICE, That I have applied to the Court of Common Pleas of Erie county, Pa. for the benefit of the acts of Assembly made for the relief of insolvent debtors; and that they have appointed the *first Monday of August* next, at the Court-House, in the borough of Erie, in said county, for the hearing of me and my creditors; and that the said Court have ordered public notice to be given hereof, by two successive publications in one newspaper in each county where my creditors may reside. You can, therefore, attend, at the time and place above-mentioned, if you think proper, to show cause why I should not be discharged.

Garretson Vincent.

Erie, June 1. [10—3t.]

PITTSBURGH.

FRIDAY, JUNE 10, 1825.

☞ *Eliza's* poetical favor shall appear in our next. It came too late for insertion in the proper department of to-day's paper.

Our list of the Revolutionary Veterans who appeared in the Lafayette procession, as published last week, was incomplete. The following, we believe, is correct.

Captain Gabriel Peterson, Alexander Gray, Galbreath Wilson, Richard Sparrow, Thomas Vaughan, James Keep, John Warner, Abraham Bocher, David Morse, Thomas Rowe, Christopher Doughty, Richard Hancock, Elijah Clayton, John Barnwell.

The Democratic Delegates of Allegheny county met at the Court-House on Tuesday last, and nominated the following Ticket.

Senator—*James M. Riddle, Esq.*
Assembly—*James C. Gilleland, Esq.*
John Brown, Esq.
Dr. Power.
Commissioner—*Henry Strohm.*
Auditor—*Samuel Marks.*
Sheriff—*William Leckey, Esq.*
Coroner—*Hugh Hazelton.*

Canal Convention Delegates.

Westmoreland—Hon. John Young, James Clarke, Esq. and Andrew Boggs.
Centre and Clearfield—Thomas Burnside, and Judge Rawle.
Dauphin—Gen. John Forster, William Lauman, Silas Marsh.

Governor Clinton is in Philadelphia. Arrangements have been made to give him a public dinner.

The Ohio Canal commissioners intend to celebrate the Anniversary of Independence by "breaking ground," on the 4th of July next, at either the Portage or Licking summit, and have invited Governor Clinton of New-York to be present on the occasion.

Steam Boat Accident.—By the bursting of the boiler of the Steam Boat Legislator, which was in the act of getting under way from New York, on the 6th inst, two of the hands were killed, and several persons injured

The Roman Catholic Relief Bill has passed the British House of Commons by a majority of 29.—Its fate in the House of Lords is considered doubtful.

Rufus King, our Minister to the Court of St. James, has sailed for England. Mr Rush is expected home immediately, to enter upon his duties as Secretary of the Treasury.

A new paper has just been established at Detroit, called the Michigan Herald—the second in that territory.

Mr. J. S. Butler, lately of this place, has commenced, the publication of the Western Courier, at Ravenna, Ohio.

We had selected for insertion in this page, an account of the distress occasioned by the overflowing of the dykes in Holland, but have omitted it to make room for further details of the damage by the late unparalleled storm in the state of Ohio.

Newark, Ohio, May 26.

TREMENDOUS WHIRLWIND.

On the 16th inst. was experienced at Burlington and its vicinity, in this county one of the most tremendous whirlwinds that was ever known. It commenced about ten miles west of Burlington, tearing every thing in its course till it reached the above place, which it has literally swept from the ground. It then continued its ravages in a north east direction, to the average width of little more than a mile through the whole extent of the county; where it has terminated we have not heard. Several of our citizens have been to the place,—and the accounts which they give almost surpass belief.—The inhabitants of Burlington were alarmed by a loud rolling wind, and upon looking to the west, they discovered something like a dark black cloud, and as it approached, the appearance of trees and limbs flying and hurled in every direction in the air, was seen. They flew to their houses, and in a few seconds every thing was turned over, they could neither see nor hear; every house in the town was swept to the ground; log houses were carried away to the very lowest logs, and stables and houses hurled in the air—and, what is most astonishing, there were but three persons killed. To witness the scene, it would be supposed no person could have escaped—some were taken up and carried off some distance, others clung to whatever they could get hold of, and so violent was the wind, that a boy who ran to shut a door was thrown with such violence against an opposite wall that his brains were dashed out; another, standing in an orchard, was struck by a small limb, and his head actually cut in two.

The scene of desolation which it has occasioned is most appalling: on farms of two and three hundred acres of land there is not a tree left standing; the woods are completely prostrated, and almost every animal in the neighborhood has been destroyed.—Two men, happening to be out ploughing at the time when the storm came on were suddenly surprised by the appearance of trees flying in the air, accompanied with a heavy noise. At first they could not credit their eye sight; their curiosity was excited, and they remained, looking at it with astonishment; the main current of the wind passed some distance from them; it came on so rapidly that before they could get near any house they were overtaken; the limbs and trees commenced falling, and tore up by the roots and twisted off every tree around them.—One of the men was carried to a small prairie that was near, and here he continued hanging to a bush, until at last the bush and he were both carried away. He however, succeeded in fastening to another till the storm was over; while in this situation he represents the limbs and bodies of trees striking the earth and tearing up the ground for some distance in deep furrows, and then again rising, after it was over he went to look for his companion. He, when he found the storm was on them, had run to the side of a log which was near him, when directly he perceived a very large tree falling on the spot where he was; he had the presence of mind to move a short distance, when the tree fell and buried the log in the ground. He then ran under the side of a large tree that had fallen, and there remained. When his companion came to hunt him he hallooed; at first he did not hear him, until he approached nearer, when he discovered him from under an instinctive heap of timber; it was impossible for him to get out, until the other fell to work with his axe and cut away the logs, when he found him unhurt—their coats were completely marked to pieces, and not a tree was left standing round them. Another farmer, who had just built a large brick house, and had his farm in a good state of improvement, happened to be a short distance from it when the wind came on; he secured himself by holding to a stump, and remained in this situation until the storm, which lasted two or three minutes, was over; when he rose to go to his house, every thing was complete desolation around him, and he went directly in a contrary direction from that in which his house stood. After going over trees and heaps of timber, he at last found where his house had stood. It was almost ruined. He supposed his wife and family were destroyed, but upon looking into the cellar, he there found them safe. His wife, upon seeing the storm, and supposing the house would be blown away, ran with her children into the cellar.

Several from whom we have the above facts, state, that remarkable large, trees were taken up by the roots and carried for some distance. One tree in particular, between three and four feet thick, which had been standing near a house, was torn up by the roots, and carried to the distance of almost two hundred yards. A more violent hurricane was never witnessed in any country.

To give our readers some further idea of the violence of the tornado, which destroyed so much property in and near Burlington, it will be only necessary to state that a man by the name of Vance had the top of his head taken off by a piece of apple-tree, not more than 15 inches long striking it on the side. This fact we have from Dr. Harris, who was called upon to relieve some of the wounded. He informs us that the family of which Vance was a member, had fled from the house during the storm, and were standing out of doors, when they were blown over, and on recovering their feet, found that Vance was killed, but were unable to see what killed him, until some one observed the piece of apple-tree limb, lying partly covered under ground with the bark off and some brains sticking to it.

The utmost munificence has been shown to the sufferers, in Burlington, by the citizens of Granville. A meeting has also been held in Mount Vernon, and a committee appointed to raise funds to assist the distressed

The Creek Indians.—A writer in the South-Carolina State Gazette, has given a full view of the circumstances attending what has been called the *Murder* of Gen. M'Intosh, the Creek Indian Chief, by 400 warriors of his own nation; and shows, we think, very clearly, that that Chief had fairly forfeited his life, and was duly *executed*, according to the known laws and usages of his nation. We have only room for the following extract:

The Creek nation was originally formed of three or four tribes, fortuitously thrown together; but they have for some centuries composed one political body, governed by the same laws and usages. The population of the Creeks is contained in about 36 towns or representative districts. Each of these is governed at home, and is represented in the national councils and assemblies, by a *Chief*, known to and acknowledged in that capacity by the whole nation. To render valid any national act, or to pass away any part of the national territory, a majority of these confederated districts must consent, by means of their chiefs, by whom the deed of transfer must be duly signed. This is the known and long practised law of this nation of Indians, and General M'Intosh well knew it.

The Creeks had, a few years since, given up to the United States more than one half of their *inheritance*, comprising the best portion of their lands—and that without any other consideration but a *guaranty* for the quiet enjoyment of the residue. M'Intosh, nearly a white man himself, and rather an agent of the white people, whose manners he affected, than an Indian, either in his outward deportment or his propensities, undertook to obtain the cession of their remaining lands from the Creeks to the United States, in favor of Georgia. But the Creeks had already passed a law, according to their forms, making it death for any chief to propose an alienation of any more of their national lands, as being inconsistent with their views of agricultural settlement, and destructive to the interest of their posterity. Accordingly, when M'Intosh proposed this interchange, which was to drive a whole nation of men, women, and children, from the land of the habitation of their forefathers, and leave the bones of their immediate ancestors to be ploughed up by strangers, not more than four or five out of the thirty-six districts were present at the proposed treaty, the other chiefs refusing to attend. The treaty so entered into, (which was on the 12th of February, 1825,) instead of being signed by a majority of the chiefs of the six and thirty towns of the Creek nation, was signed by M'Intosh, and Etome Tustannuggee, the old Coweta chief, and by them alone. These were the only persons entitled to be considered as chiefs, or representatives of the Creek nation; the other signers were not representative chiefs, but men of straw, created on the spot, by M'Intosh, for the express purpose of effecting irregularly and by fraud, what the Creeks were determined never to consent to formally, and according to their known laws and usages. Nor have they done it.

Under this fraudulent and pretended conveyance, a whole nation are to be forcibly dispossessed of their property—of the lands they inherit from their ancestors—of the lands they looked to as the future inheritance of children, no longer bred up in savage habits, but gradually looking forward to the settled life of agriculturalists—Driven again into a savage life among savages, on new and distant lands, and forced into almost inevitable hostility with the tribes they are compelled to intrude on. This is to be done, after these poor wretches have for a series of years been advised, pressed, tempted, exhorted, encouraged, and by all manner of means induced and persuaded, *by our own government*, to quit the hunter life, and to embrace fixed and agricultural habits.—Those people, their wives and infants, are thus to be driven away, against their manifest and rightful claims, against their interest, against their intentions, and inclinations, and to the utter destruction of all those improved views of future living which they have adopted in obedience to the advice of their great father Washington. Having thus persuaded them for 20 years past, to commence a gradual change in their modes and habits of living, just as we have succeeded in this benevolent design, we destroy in a moment our twenty years labor, we convert agriculturalists into savages, friends into enemies and set an example of deliberate cold blooded injustice, that is sufficient to make an honest and a kind hearted man shudder on contemplating its origin, its progress, and its consequences.

M'Intosh knew the Treaty of the 12th February, 1825, was fraudulent and invalid. He knew of the laws previously and regularly passed by his own people, with their usual forms; was he not, therefore, duly tried, convicted, and punished for an offence against a known law, and a deliberate fraud on his nation? Although the punishment was reluctantly inflicted, and therefore somewhat delayed, it was, nevertheless, it is to be presumed, the result of a meeting convened to deliberate on his case, and in conformity with a previous act of the nation, well known to him, and by which he was bound. The manner of his punishment is nothing: that depends on the custom of the country. The Indians employ the rifle and the tomahawk; we use the gibbet.

The Darien Gazette, of the 10th instant, states, that at a late meeting of the Creek Indians, the following irrevocable laws were passed: that they would not receive one dollar of the sum stipulated to be paid them by the last treaty for their land; that they would not make war upon the whites, nor would they shed a drop of the blood of those who should be sent to take their land from them; that if they were turned out of their houses, they would die at the corners of their fences, to manure the soil, rather than they would abandon the land of their forefathers. A report prevailed in Milledgeville on the 13th instant, that a great council of the Indians was about to be held, to deliberate on the propriety of commencing hostilities against the party among them favorable to the treaty; and it was thought that a civil war would ensue. The legislature of Georgia, which had been convened to hold an extra session, was expected to put a stop, for the present, to the survey of the lands ceded by the Indians, which had been ordered by proclamation of governor Troup.

Mr. *Clay* reached home on Thursday last, and was *welcomed* by his Constituents with more than usual cordiality. Early in the forenoon of that day, a number of the Citizens of the Town rode several miles, to Bryan's Station, to meet him, and in the suburbs he was met by Capt. *Pike's* Company of Artillery Cadets; the whole escort proceeded with him through town to his residence. On Wednesday a Public Dinner will be given to him, and the like honor will successively be tendered to him in Woodford and Clark, the two counties which, with Fayette, compose his Congressional District. The meeting at Bryan's Station, where near a hundred of his old friends anxiously waited to greet him, and to tender their assurance of undiminished confidence and esteem, was peculiarly interesting and enthusiastic.

Whilst at Maysville, where a public dinner was given to him, he received an invitation from the citizens of Cincinnati to visit that City, and at Washington Ky. he was addressed in a very handsome manner, on behalf of the town by A. Beatty Esq.

Lexington Reporter.

Bank of the U. States.—The agent of the Bank, at this place, has received instructions to proceed to sell real estate taken in Execution upon judgments in favor of the bank, without regard to the valuation under the laws of the state.—Property to a large amount is advertised to be sold on the 1st day of June. If the sales proceed the bank will purchase, and immense sacrifices must no doubt take place.

Cincinnati Gaz.

IMPORTANT.—The New-York Evening Post states, on the authority of "a gentleman of respectability," that "a treaty has been concluded between the French and Spanish governments, by which the Islands of Cuba and Porto Rico are to be occupied, like Cadiz, with the troops of the former nation.—Of 16,000 French soldiers now in the West Indies, 8000 are to be drafted for Cuba, and 4000 for Porto Rico; and the garrison now occupying these places are to be disbanded and sent to Spain, or to some other station. A Frenchman has been appointed to succeed General Vives in the government of Cuba, which, with Porto Rico, is to be held by the French, until the alarm arising from revolutionary principles, and from the fear of invasion, has completely subsided."

From the Albany Daily Advertiser.

Cutting of Rye.—This object is of such importance that I cannot conscientiously omit my endeavors to impress it on the minds of the community.

Rye ought to be cut as soon as possible after the milk is out of the berry or kernel; then rake, bind in small sheaves and shock in the following manner: set up four, five or six sheaves together, according to their bulk; then place on a cap-sheaf.

In this position, the shocks may stand till perfectly dry; then secure them in a barrack or barn, but never mow them on hay. Grain mowed on hay will receive more or less must—this must is deleterious to animals of every kind.

Rye cut and secured in this manner, is worth nearly double the price of that cut in the common way; the straw will make better fodder than clover, unless the clover be cut when very green, and peculiarly attended in curing; the berry of rye will fill to a plump state, and the flour will afford as good bread as we commonly obtain from wheat.

I have known numbers of persons who were deceived, when eating rye bread made with flour from rye thus managed, and declared they would eat wheat bread in future, when at the same time they were eating rye.

Those who are unwilling to receive agricultural knowledge from books, need not spurn at this information; I was taught this method of curing rye and practised it at the age of eighteen, now sixty nine and a half, and have always found it profitable and advantageous. OBSERVER.

Westerlo, May 5, 1825.

Married,

At Princeton, N. J. on the 31st ult. by the Rev. Dr. Samuel Miller, the Rev. Dr. *Matthew Brown*, Principal of Jefferson College, Cannonsburgh, Pa. to Mrs. *Mary Wilbur*, of the former place.

On Thursday, the 3d inst. by the Rev. Charles B. M'Guire, Mr. *Francis Plunket*, of St. Clair township, to Miss *Margaret O'Connor*, daughter of Mr. Dominic O'Connor, of Birmingham.

Died,

On Friday, the 3d inst. Mr. *Robert Steele*, of the firm of Steele & Co. of this place, Commission Merchants.

Steam Boat News.

ARRIVED,

June 3. S. B. *Belvidere*, from Louisville.
Courier, do.
5. *Pennsylvania*, do.

DEPARTED,

June 3. S. B. *Belvidere*,* for Louisville.
4. *Courier*, do.
7. *Pennsylvania*, do.

**The Belvidere is aground below Wheeling.*

NOTICE.

IN consequence of the decease of *Henry H* and *Robert Steele*, the co-partnership of STEELE & CO. is dissolved. All persons indebted to said firm, at their House in Pittsburgh, will make payment to *Hugh Macehane*, agent for the firm of Steele & Co. and those having claims against said firm, will call on him for payment. Also, all persons indebted to said firm, at their House lately existing in Louisville, Kentucky, will make payment to *James Marshall* at that place, and those having claims against said House will present them to him for adjustment, without delay, and receive payment.

John Snyder,
Surviving partner of the late firm of Steele & Co.

Pittsburgh, June 10, 1825.—1

NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to the Estate of the late ROBERT STEELE, deceased, are hereby requested to make payment without delay, and those having demands against the same, will present them for settlement, to the subscriber, or to *John Snyder*, who is authorized to act as my agent, in my absence

I. Steele,
Administratrix.

Pittsburgh, June 10, 1825.—3t.

DEFENCE

OF THE

DIVINITY OF JESUS CHRIST,

In reply to an Anonymous Letter

ON

Unitarian Principles:

BY THE REV. CHARLES B. MAGUIRE,

Pastor of the Catholic Congregation of Pittsburgh,

SOLD by Mr *J. C. Cummins*, Liberty St. and Mr. *M'Kenna*, in the Diamond. Price 25 cts.

June 10, 1825.

COHEN'S Lottery and Exchange Office, 35, *South Third St. Philadelphia*

Seventeenth Class

UNION CANAL LOTTERY,

WILL be drawn in the city of Philadelphia, on the 6th of NEXT MONTH.

HIGHEST PRIZE 50,000 DOLLS.

And the whole amount of prizes,

$273,760.

All to be drawn in One Day!

SCHEME.

1 Prize of	$50,000 is		$50,000
1	20,000		20 000
1	10,000		10,000
2	5,000		10 0 0
1	4 720		4 7.0
20	1,000		20 000
30	500		15,000
52	100		5 200
156	50		7,800
1248	20		24,960
10608	10		106,080
12,120 Prizes.	$4,220 Tickets.		$273,760
42 100 Blanks.			

Tickets	$9 00	Quarters	$2 25
Halves	4 50	Eighths	1 12½

Packages and certificates in the same proportion to be had in great variety of numbers at

Cohen's

Lottery & Exchange Office.

NO. 35, SOUTH THIRD STREET.

☞ At Cohen's Office, in Lotteries recently finished, have been sold prizes of $100,000—$40,000s—$20,000s—$10,000s—$5,000s, &c. And where the $10,000 drawn on the 18th inst. was also obtained.

☞ At Cohen's Office, more capital prizes have been obtained THAN AT ANY OTHER OFFICE IN AMERICA

Orders from any part of the United States, by mail, post paid, or by private conveyance, enclosing the cash, or prizes in most Lotteries, will meet the same prompt and punctual attention as if on personal application, addressed to

J. I Cohen, Jr. & Brothers,

June 10—4t Philadelphia

STENOGRAPHY.

MR. STETSON respectfully informs the ladies and gentlemen of Pittsburgh, that he has visited this city for the purpose of teaching the art of STENOGRAPHY, on an improved (and also approved) plan. By this method, any person who can but tolerably write his name in *Long-hand*, may, with the greatest certainty, acquire a perfect knowledge of the *theory* of *Short-hand* in the short space of six hours. And those who are expert in *Long hand*, may acquire a sufficient knowledge of *Short-hand* in one week, to note down, verbatim, the language of a public speaker. This useful science, after having struggled with prejudice and indolence for more than a century, has, at length, through the perseverance of many distinguished individuals, become an important object of general education, and is regarded, by all who know its merits, as a necessary acquisition to the scholar and the gentleman.

Mr. S. has been engaged, for more than three years past, in teaching this approved science in the northern cities, and also at many colleges, academies, and other seminaries of learning, in different parts of the Union, from which he has been honored with testimonials of his system, which speak in terms of commendation, quite too unqualified to justify the existence of a doubt as to its ready acquisition and general utility.

Ladies who may feel disposed to engage in this useful and agreeable study, can be attended at their dwellings, at such times as will best suit their convenience—And they may rest assured, that in point of *expedition, agibility elegance* and *simplicity*, this system of writing is not surpassed, neither equalled, by any ever yet discovered.

Professional gentlemen, conductors of seminaries, students, and, to particularize no farther, all those individuals who feel interested in whatever is calculated to facilitate the acquisition of useful knowledge, are respectfully invited to call and test the practical utility of the system.

Mr. S. will be happy to illustrate the principles of his system *gratuitously*, to all who may do him the honor to call at his room at Mr. Stewart's Stage-Office, between the hours of 9 A. M and 1 P. M.

Terms, Three Dollars.

The following recommendations are from among hundreds received:

"*Hamden Sidney College, April 12th*, 1824.

"Having had the pleasure of attending Mr. Stetson's instructions in Stenography, we are happy to express our most unreserved approbation of the usefulness and simplicity of the art that he teaches, and our entire satisfaction with the progress which we have been enabled to make."——(*Signed by a class of 40.*)

"*University of North Carolina, May 7*, 1824.

"Having attended a course of lectures delivered by Mr. Stetson, on the art of Stenography, we profess ourselves highly pleased not only with his proficiency in practical instruction, and the excellency of the system which he teaches, but with his gentlemanly manners and deportment. To a masterly knowledge of the art, he adds remarkable facility of communication, which should recommend him to the attention of all who wish to become adepts in the Stenographic art. Under his instruction, the acquisition of that once tedious, dry and difficult science, is easy and agreeable; and we have no doubt that all who may favor him with their patronage, will, like us, find their most sanguine expectations realized—nay, more—surpassed."

(*Signed by a class of 45.*)

Pittsburgh, June 10—3t.

MONONGAHELA BRIDGE.

THE President and Managers of the Company for erecting a bridge over the river Monongahela, opposite Pittsburgh, in the county of Allegheny, have declared a Dividend of Four per cent. which will be paid to the Stockholders, or their legal representatives, after the 14th instant.

John Thaw,
Treasurer.

June 10, 1825.—3t

ALL IN ONE DAY!

To be drawn in the city of Baltimore,

ON THE 27TH OF JULY,

By the Improved Mode, secured by letters patent under seal of the United States.

COHEN'S OFFICE,
Baltimore, June 2 1825

THE IMPROVED MODE OF DRAWING, having been universally and so decidedly approved by the public, as evinced by the unprecedented sales in the late State Lottery, the *Commissioners appointed by the Governor and Council* have again adopted the same plan in the following scheme, which we have the pleasure now to present, viz:—

Grand State Lottery of Md.

NUMBER 5.

HIGHEST PRIZE, $40,000!

Splendid Scheme.

1 prize of	$40 000 is		$40,000
1	10,000		10 000
1	5,000		5 000
10 prizes of	1,000		10 000
30	100		3,000
50	50		2,500
200	20		4,000
250	10		2,500
500	6		3,000
20,000	4		80,000
21,043 Prizes			$160 000
40,000 Tickets—More Prizes than Blanks!			

☞ Every prize payable in CASH, sixty days after the drawing—subject to a deduction of 15 per cent.

☞ *Mode of Drawing.*—The numbers will be put into one wheel, as usual—and in the other wheel will be put the prizes *above* the denomination of Four dollars, and the drawing to progress in the usual manner. The 20,000 prizes of $4, will be awarded to the odd or even numbers of the Lottery, (as the case may be,) dependent on the drawing of the capital prize of $40,000—that is to say, if the $40,000 prize should come out to an *odd* number, then *every odd number in the scheme* will be entitled to a $4 prize If the $40,000 prize should come out to an *even* number, then *all even numbers in the scheme* will be each entitled to a prize of $4

☞ Odd numbers are those ending with 1, 3, 5, 7, or 9.

☞ Even numbers are those ending with 2, 4, 6, 8, or 0.

This mode of drawing not only enables the Commissioners to complete the whole Lottery in *one drawing*, but has the great advantage of distributing the small prizes regularly to *every alternate number in the scheme*, so that the holder of of two tickets or two shares of tickets, (one odd and one even number,) will be certain of obtaining at least one prize, and in the same ratio for any greater quantity.

☞ A ticket drawing a superior prize in this scheme, *is not restricted* from drawing an inferior one also; many tickets, therefore, will necessarily obtain *two prizes each.*

☞ The drawing will take place in the city of Baltimore on Wednesday, the 27th of July, *and will finish on the same day*

The brilliancy of this scheme is altogether unprecedented. Adventurers will remark the low rate of tickets—the very trifling risk incurred, *(there not being one blank to a prize,)* and that the capital prize of FORTY THOUSAND DOLLARS, is of a magnitude heretofore unprecedented for so small a sum invested—above all, however, is the CERTAINTY OF OBTAINING AT LEAST ONE PRIZE by the purchase of two tickets or two shares, (one odd and one even number,) and in the ratio of certainty in the purchase of a greater number of tickets or shares.

Whole Tickets	5 00	Quarters	1 25
Halves	2 50	Eighths	62

To be had, in the greatest variety of numbers sold and given at

COHEN'S

Lottery & Exchange Office,

114, MARKET STREET—BALTIMORE,

Where, in the late State Lotteries, were sold the Great Capitals of 100,000 dollars, 40,000 dollars, two of 20 000 dollars, three of 10,000, besides no less than twelve capitals of 5,000, and *where more capital prizes have been obtained, than at any other Office in America.*

☞ Orders from any part of the United States or Territories, enclosing the cash or prizes in any of the Lotteries, (post paid,) will meet our accustomed prompt attention. Address to

J. I. Cohen, Jr.

June 10—4t. *Baltimore.*

POCKET BOOK LOST.

LOST, in Pittsburgh, on Monday, the 30th ult. a RED MOROCCO POCKET BOOK, containing a counterfeit note on the Farmers' and Mechanics' Bank of Pittsburgh, and sundry other papers valuable only to the owner. A reward of Two Dollars will be paid for its delivery with its contents at the office of the Pittsburgh Gazette, or to

William Lee.

Payette township, June 10, 1825.—3.

STRAY HORSES.

STRAYED or STOLEN, from the pasture of the subscriber, in Pitt township, about two miles from Pittsburgh, on the night of the 2d inst.

TWO HORSES:

One a Bay, about 15¼ hands high; 7 or 8 years old; bald face; white feet, and shod all round. The other is a Dapple Grey, about 14½ hands high, and about 8 years old. Whoever takes up said horses, or gives information where they are, to Brown & Vernor, Pittsburgh, or to the subscriber, shall be handsomely rewarded.

Thomas Chadwick.

June 10—3*

To my Creditors.

TAKE NOTICE, That I have applied to the Court of Common Pleas of Erie county, Pa. for the benefit of the acts of Assembly made for the relief of insolvent debtors; and that they have appointed the *first Monday of August next*, at the Court-House, in the borough of Erie, in said county, for the hearing of me and my creditors; and that the said Court have ordered public notice to be given hereof, by two successive publications in one newspaper in each county where my creditors may reside. You can, therefore, attend, at the time and place above mentioned, if you think proper, to show cause why I should not be discharged.

Garretson Vincent.

Erie, June 1. [10—3t.]

Poetry.

SONG.

O lady, leave thy silken thread,
And flowery tapestrie,
There's living roses on the bush,
And blossoms on the tree;
Stoop where thou wilt, thy careless hand
Some random bud will meet;
Thou canst not tread but thou wilt find
The daisy at thy feet.

'Tis like the birthday of the world,
When earth was born in bloom;
The light is made for many dyes,
The air is all perfume;
There's crimson buds, and white, and blue—
The very rainbow showers
Have turn'd to blossoms where they fell,
And sown the world with flow'rs.

There's fairy tulips in the east,
The garden of the sun;
The very streams reflect the hues,
And blossom as they run:
While morn opes like a crimson rose,
Still wet with pearly show'rs;
Then, lady, leave the silken thread
Thou twinest into flow'rs!

Miscellany.

ILLUSTRIOUS EXAMPLE OF GRATITUDE

From the London New Monthly Magazine.

A young man was passing with his regiment through Lyons, in 17—, where he fell sick, and was obliged to remain at an hotel. He was very ill supplied with money, and his purse was speedily exhausted by the expense his malady occasioned him: his hostess, untouched by his destitute situation, had him carried into a granary, where all the furniture she allowed him was a palliasse and a chair, and all the sustenance a little barley-water; refusing to call in the aid of a physician, to avoid the responsibility in which she apprehended such an additional charge might involve her. It happened that the first floor of this furnished hotel was occupied by two Genevese ladies, Madame and Mademoiselle Agiee, who had visited Lyons for the benefit of change of air: they were both advanced in years, Mademoiselle Agiee being near fifty. These two ladies were clever and well informed; but, according to the Genevese habit, they did injustice to their real merit, by a pretension to something beyond it, and a pedantry completely national. The fate of the young soldier interested all the domestics of the hotel, and the particulars of his friendless condition reached the ear of Mademoiselle Agiee through her maid, who acquainted her at the same time of the cruelty of the landlady, who threatened to send him to the hospital. The maid succeeded in awakening the sympathy of her mistress, who immediately sent for a physician, informing the hostess that she would answer all expenses, and that it was her pleasure the sick man should be removed without delay to a comfortable chamber. The humane Abigail, meanwhile, never quitted the chamber of the invalid whom she had so happily taken under her protection. Weakened by his illness, which had been so aggravated by neglect, the young soldier was in a frightful state of delirium when the physician visited him, and during the process of changing his apartment, so that when he recovered his senses, he was greatly astonished to find himself in a well furnished chamber, and believed himself dreaming. Near his bed was his faithful nurse, whom he began to question, but who contented herself with replying that a friend who took an interest in him had given orders that he should be properly attended. Days, and even weeks escaped thus, till at length the young soldier, recovering, his strength insisted on being informed to whom he was indebted for so many benefits. There was in the expression of his countenance something that commanded respect, which perhaps even excited tear, the good woman named her mistress, and with all possible delicacy, related to him the miserable circumstances in which she had found him. He entreated to see Mad. Agiee, that he might lighten his heart of some of its gratitude; he was not yet able to rise, nor was he permitted to read, but he was nevertheless, sufficiently reinstated to feel the weight and weariness of an idle life. Mademoiselle Agiee consented to the demand of the young soldier, and paid him her first visit; she remained with him only a few moments, but promised to return and bring him books, desiring him to make his choice, and offering to read for him till he should be no longer forbidden to occupy himself. He accepted her proposal with joy, and selected the "Life of Turenne," and a book on geometry. Every day Mademoiselle Agiee passed some hours with the convalescent soldier, who listened eagerly as she read often interrupting her to make observations which were always just, and sometimes very striking. He did not seem easily inclined to confidence, and it was not till some time had thus elapsed, that one day as it led on by a military ardor beyond his power to restrain, he began to speak of his projects to Mademoiselle Agiee; she smiled as she listened to him. "In truth," said she "I believe we shall one of these days see you a colonel." "Colonel!" replied he in a tone of indignation, "I shall be a general—and perhaps——" but he interrupted himself, as if alarmed at what he was about to say and perhaps even internally rebuke himself for what he had said. "Until now," said Mademoiselle Agiee, "I have never asked you a single question, either with regard to your country or family.—By your accent, I conceive you to be a foreigner, although you belong to a French regiment."—"I am a Corsican, and my name is Napoleon." The young man was Buonaparte.

Mademoiselle Agiee every day became more and more interested in Napoleon, and when he was entirely recovered, she equipped him, and supplied him with the money necessary to enable him to rejoin his regiment. On taking leave of his benefactress, the young man was much affected. "Believe me," said he, "I shall never forget what you have done for me! You will hear of me." He departed, and Mademoiselle Agiee with her mother returned to Geneva. Very soon the name of Napoleon became celebrated; and Mademoiselle Agiee, in reading the Gazettes, exulted in the successes of her protege, who, meanwhile, seemed to have forgotten her. Years passed thus away, when, sometime before the battle of Marengo, Bonaparte passed through Nyon, a little town of the Canton de Vaud, twelve miles from Geneva, on his way into Italy;—he could only stop a few hours;—he sent an aid-de-camp to Geneva, with orders to inquire for a lady named Agiee, very ugly and old, and to bring her to him: such were his directions. In Geneva, as in all small towns, every body is known, and the aid-de-camp succeeded in finding Mademoiselle Agiee; she was become nearly blind, and very seldom quitted her own house; but her hero's name seemed to inspire her with new strength, and she hesitated not to follow his messenger. Bonaparte was impatient, and came to meet his friend on horseback, attended by his staff, as far as Versons; as soon as he perceived her carriage, he spurred on to receive her, and the feelings of Mademoiselle Agiee on this rencontre, may better be imagined than expressed. "Gentlemen," said Bonaparte, turning towards his suite, "you see my benefactress; she to whom I am indebted for life: I was destitute of every thing when she succoured me. I am happy and proud to be obliged to her, and I shall never forget it." Mademoiselle Agiee passed two hours at Nyon with Bonaparte, at the hotel of the Croix Blanche, where he detailed to her all his plans, and on taking leave of her, repeated the same words he had uttered at Lyons, "You will hear of me." From that hour to the epoch of his coronation, she received from him no token of his existence; but fifteen days before the coronation, General Hullin was announced to Mademoiselle Agiee. He desired her to prepare to accompany him, as Bonaparte was resolved that she should witness his glory; he was furnished with the strictest and most minute orders. Mademoiselle Agiee was permitted to carry nothing with her, beyond what was merely indispensable, during the journey; and in spite of her age and infirmities, the day after the General's arrival she set out. On arriving at Paris, she alighted at a house in the Place du Carousal, opposite the palace of the Thuilleries; there she found domestics in the livery of Bonaparte, and, in short, a completely furnished mansion; a well-stocked wardrobe had been prepared for her; Bonaparte had recollected even her favorite colors, and had omitted nothing that he imagined would give her pleasure; she had a long audience of Napoleon; he assigned her, besides a house, carriage, and domestics, maintained at his expense, an annual income of six thousand francs. He continued to preserve towards Mademoiselle Agiee, the most marked regard, often consulting her, even on the most important affairs. On the fall of Bonaparte, Mademoiselle Agiee lost the house, and the advantages he had conferred upon her; but I have reason to believe that her pension was always regularly paid by the agents of Napoleon, till her death, which happened, I believe, in 1822. It is from herself that I have received the details I have given;—it is easy to imagine with what animation she descanted on her hero; even without partaking her enthusiasm, it was impossible to listen to her without interest; besides, noble and generous sentiments belong to our intellectual existence, no matter what country we belong to, or what are our opinions, the emotions of the heart wait not to consult our prejudices. Mademoiselle Agiee died at the Hotel de la Rochefoucauld, Faubourg du Roule, at Paris, of which she inhabited a small wing, after having quitted her house in the Place du Carousal.

A. D. T.

INDIAN SUMMER.

From Faux's Travels in America.

"The season called the *Indian Summer*, which here commences in October, by a dark blue, hazy atmosphere, is caused by millions of acres, for thousand of miles round, being in a wide spreading, flaming, blazing, smoky fire, rising up through wood and prairie, hill and dale, to the tops of low shrubs and trees, which are kindled by the coarse, thick, long, prairie grass and dying leaves at every point of the compass, and far beyond the foot, of civilization, darkening the air, heavens and earth, over the whole extent of the northern and part of the southern continent, from the Atlantic to the Pacific, and in the neighborhoods contiguous to the all devouring deflagration, filling the whole horizon with yellow, palpable, tangible smoke, ashes and vapor, which affect the eyes of man and beast, and obscure the sun moon, and stars, for many days, or until the winter rains descend to quench the fire and purge the thick ropy air which is seen, tasted, handled, and felt."

The above is thus ridiculed in Mr. Paulding's "*John Bull in America*"

"Such is the extent of this practice of smoking tobacco, that at a certain period of the year, during the autumn, when the people of the country have finished gathering the products of their fields, and their leisure time comes, they commence a smoking festival, in which every man, woman, and child partakes. These festivals last five or six weeks, during which time the atmosphere throughout the whole extent of the country becomes so hazy, and obscure, that they are obliged to burn candles all day, and a perpetual drizzle prevails, owing to the unseemly habit of spitting, which all our English travellers have heretofore noticed among these immaculate republicans. This season is called Indian summer.

There is wit and truth in the following hit at the inventive genius of our country, and at what is really mischievous, the facility with which men, who have acquired names of some influence, lend themselves to the support of such—*gimcracks*.

Patents.—"Patent trusses, patent teeth instruments, patent pills, and patent lancets, are, in our opinion, all of a piece, and when medical men countenance, and even patronize such useless efforts of human ingenuity, they encourage artizans who might be better employed to labor entirely in vain. What is there in this country that does not go by patent? We were lately acquainted with a gentlemen who wore a patent hat, bought patent boots, with cork soles, and daily besmeared his toes with Conway's patent corn plaster. Not satisfied with this, he crawled into a patent doe-skin shirt, and kept up his small clothes by patent suspenders; kept his chopped hands warm by patent spring back gloves—and, finally, falling sick of a fever took forty dollars worth of patent physic from a patent doctor, and after languishing a while on one of Jenock's patent bedsteads, he died—as all patent things do—prematurely—was placed in a patent cedar wood coffin, borne on a patent spring hearse to a patent auction tomb, where he now lies—a striking emblem of the numerous inventions which claim the protection of our American patent laws."

Boston Med. Int.

Tribes Hill, commonly called Tripes Hill.—A new Post office has been established in the village on this hill, and Fisher Putman appointed Post Master.

In the notice of this fact, in the papers, we observe that the name is written with a *p*, instead of a *b*: and it is commonly spoken in the same way. But this is wrong. The hill in question is a fine bold elevation rising from the bottom of the Mohawk valley, and commanding a wide view of the surrounding country; and tradition says that the tribes, or the representatives of the tribes of the Redmen, were wont to meet there to kindle their council fires.—The place is uncommonly well adapted for such a purpose, and the name of "Tribes Hill," has significance as well as beauty: It is a historical monument; and is doubtless the true name. The other name is unmeaning as well as coarse, and has probably originated in the propensity of the Dutch tongue to convert *b* into *p*.

Troy Sentinel.

The following is the comparative difference between the proportion of two extraordinary characters of this city: Major Joseph Stevens, height 38¾ inches: weight 36 pounds, breadth across the shoulders 9½ inches; aged 21 years. Mr. Richard Seavers, usually called Big Dick, height 6 feet 8¾ inches; weight 309 pounds; circumference round the chest 4 feet 2 inches; aged 38 years. *Boston Patriot.*

JAMES THOMSON,

CLOCK and WATCH MAKER, having, on the 1st of April last, sold out his stock, tools, &c to Thomas Thomson and John Wallace, who will carry on the business, at the old stand, in Market street, requests those indebted to him to call on the above-named persons, and settle their accounts, before the first day of July next; at which time those accounts which shall not have been settled, will be put into the hands of proper officers, for immediate collection.

Pittsburgh, June 3, 1825—3t.

STRAY MARE.

TAKEN up by the subscriber, residing in Indiana Township, on the 11th or 12th inst.

A Bright Sorrel MARE,

5 or 6 years old; her hind feet white; shod before, no marks perceivable. The owner is desired to come 'orward, prove property, pay charges, and take her away.

George Kinzer.

May 27, 1825.—3t.

J. BYRNE,

Umbrella Manufacturer,

RESPECTFULLY informs his friends and the public, that he continues the manufacture of UMBRELLAS and PARASOLS, of the most substantial kind, and neatest fashion, at his shop, in Third street, north side, between Wood and Market streets, where he will always be found, ready and willing to execute their commands in the line of his profession. Having paid a fee, and served a regular time to the business, under a first master, in one of the most fashionable cities of Great Britain, he feels confident he will be able to satisfy every reasonable expectation.

Every kind of *Repairing* done with neatness and despatch. The smallest favor will be gratefully received and punctually and promptly executed.

He has on hand a quantity of his genuine *JAPAN VARNISH*, for boots and shoes, which, besides giving to the leather a beautiful jet black lustre, mollifies and nourishes it by its lubricating qualities, so that the price will be trebly repaid in the additional durability imparted to the leather. It will contract no fœtid smell by keeping in any clime or season, and when polished, will not soil the whites muslin. It is put up in stone jars, sealed with wax, and the maker's initials impressed upon the cork, with proper directions labelled on the jar, and signed with his own holograph. It is now selling at 25 cents per jar, just half the former price.

December 10—eoly.

JOHN ALBREE,

South-West corner of Market St. and the Diamond,

HAS JUST RECEIVED

A LARGE AND EXTENSIVE ASSORTMENT OF

Boots & Shoes,

Selected expressly for and adapted to country retail trade, which will be sold at a small advance, for Cash or approved Credit.

Purchasers are invited to call and examine the assortment

March 18—eotf

PROPOSALS

By J. S. Weistling and F. R. Shunk,

OF HARRISBURGH,

For Publishing by Subscription,

The proceedings relative to calling the Conventions of 1776 and 1790.

The minutes of the Convention that formed the present Constitution of Pennsylvania, together with the charter to Wm. Penn.

The Constitutions of 1776 and 1790, and a view of the proceedings of the Convention of 1776, and of the Council of Censors.

THE volume will contain 1st. The charter granted to Wm. Penn; the charter of privileges, and the act of settlement.

2d. An account of the proceedings in relation to calling the convention, a view of the minutes of the convention, and the constitution of 1776.

3d. A condensed view of the proceedings of the council of censors, elected under the provisions of the 47th section of the constitution of 1776.

4th. The resolutions, &c. of the general assembly for calling the convention of 1790.

5th. The minutes of the proceedings of the convention that formed the present constitution.

6th. The proceedings of the grand committee of the whole convention.

7th. The present constitution of the commonwealth.

8th. The act passed at the last session of the legislature, entitled "an act for ascertaining the opinion of the people of this commonwealth, relative to the call of a convention"

9th. A copious index to the whole work.

By the act of the legislature, passed at the last session, the question "shall a convention be called?" is submitted for decision to the people at the next general election—hence the compilers were induced to undertake the publication of this volume, containing the proceedings in relation to former alterations of the constitution of the state, the minutes of the conventions, and an abstract of the proceedings of the council of censors. The books from which the compilation will be made, are out of print: they contain much information, and it is presumed the publication at this period will be particularly interesting to the people, as it will present the proposition submitted to the conventions, and constitutional questions that were discussed in the council of censors, together with the several constitutions of the state, all which are intimately connected with the proceedings contemplated by the late act of assembly.

The work will be printed on a medium paper of a good quality, with good long primer type, and delivered in boards to subscribers at $1 25 per copy. It will contain 500 pages. To non subscribers the price will be $1 50.

Any person procuring subscribers for ten copies, and becoming responsible for the payment, will be entitled to one copy.

The work will be put to press as soon as a number of subscribers sufficient to warrant the publication shall be obtained, and published shortly thereafter.

☞ *Subscriptions received at this Office.*

May 20, 1825.

TO PRINTERS.

ON HAND, FOR SALE,

A new Super-Royal, one pull, Lever

PRINTING PRESS.

IT will be sold cheap. Apply to the subscriber, Printing Press Maker, Pittsburgh.

Charles Artzt.

July 2 tf.

School.

EDWARD JONES

INTENDS to commence a School on Monday next, at the corner of Third and Ferry streets, in that commodious room lately occupied by Mr. Smith.

BOOK-KEEPING,

By Double Entry, will be taught, either by the old system, or by a new method of his own, which is allowed to be an excellent system for retailers.

The elementary part of the FRENCH LANGUAGE will be taught if required.

Pittsburgh, May 27, 1825.—3*

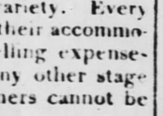
Refer to—Messrs. Davis & Hanson, M'Kee & Graham, Geo Evens, or Dr. Joseph Gazzam.

EKIN & LEDLIE,

Commission Merchants,

HAVE REMOVED to the large Brick Ware-house, corner of Market and Water streets, (three doors below their old stand,) formerly occupied by Messrs. Steele & Co. and recently by Messrs. J. Anderson & Co.

JUST RECEIVED,



50 hhds. SUGAR,
50 bbls. MOLASSES,
30 " MACKAREL,
50 boxes TIN PLATES,
A few casks 4th Proof Cognac BRANDY,
Madeira, Teneriffe, Port and Claret WINES.

ON HAND,

A constant supply Juniata Bar and Rolled IRON, 8 by 10 and 10 by 12 WINDOW GLASS, SAD IRONS, AXES, HOES, CHAINS, Juniata NAILS and BRADS—For sale as above.

Pittsburgh, March 11, 1825—tf.

Pittsburgh and Philadelphia Line

OF

MAIL COACHES.

New Arrangement.

THE attention of Travellers going East and West is hereby particularly invited. The Proprietors of this Line have, at the solicitation of many of their fellow-citizens, determined to increase the running of their Coach, from Pittsburgh, via Huntingdon, Lewistown, and *Harrisburgh*, to *three times per week*, in less than four days each trip,—they being met at the *latter* place by three different Lines of Stages, on the same evening,—one running by way of Reading, and one by Lancaster, to Philadelphia, and one other, via Little York, to Baltimore. Travellers will not only get on with as much facility, but they will have a choice of Routes from Harrisburgh which will at least afford variety. Every possible attention will be paid to their accommodation, and their fare and traveling expenses generally, made as low as on any other stage route in Pennsylvania. The owners cannot be accountable for baggage.

RATES OF FARE.

From Pittsburgh to Harrisburgh, (For any intermediate distance, 6 cts. per mile)	$10 00
From Harrisburgh to Philadelphia,	6 50
	$16 50

This Line will call for passengers at any public or private house, at either end of the Line, and will also drive to any place within a reasonable distance, to let out gentlemen or ladies with their baggage. It will leave the hotels of Col Ramsay, in Pittsburgh, and Mrs. Buehler, in Harrisburgh, respectively, on the mornings of Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays.

Jno. Blair & Others.

Feb. 4, 1825—tf.

REMOVAL.

MRS SPENCER informs her friends and pupils, that her School will be continued in the room lately occupied by Mrs. M'Gowan, in Third, between Market and Wood Streets.

April 8—tf.

LOWRIE & CURTIS,

WHOLESALE GROCERS,

HAVE REMOVED to the large Brick Ware house, corner of Third and Wood Streets, opposite H. Holdship's Bookstore, where they have on hand, and offer for sale, on the most accommodating terms,

Y. H and Imperial Teas,
Best Green Coffee,
Liquor and Wines,
Old Whiskey, Tobacco. Dye Stuffs,
Nails, Iron, Window-Glass,

And a general assortment of all articles in their line of business. Orders will be thankfully received and promptly attended to.

Alderman Lowrie's Office,

Is in the North corner of the Diamond.

Dec. 31, 1824—tf.

RULES OF COURT.

For Sale at this Office,

RULES for regulating the Practice of the District Court of the United States, for the Western District of Pennsylvania: Adopted at Williamsport on the first Monday, and at Pittsburgh on the second Monday of October, A. D. 1824. By order of *William Wilkins*, Distric Judge. Price 50 cents.

April 8.

ADAMS & HUTCHESON

HAVE just received on Consignment, at their WAREHOUSE in FRONT, near Market-Street, a quantity of

American Patent WOOD SCREWS

Assorted, from 5-8 to 1¼ inch, from the Manufactory of Messrs PHILLIPS & Co., of Philipsburg Pa. which they offer for sale at the Philadelphia prices.

—*ALSO IN STORE*—

Juniata Bar Iron
Ditto Nails & Brads
Geneva Window Glass
Trotter's Rifle Powder
Kentucky man. Tobacco
Feathers, &c.

Pittsburgh, Dec. 24, 1824.—1y

ACADEMY, PITTSBURG

Wood St. between First and Second Sts.

MR. SCOTT

EMBRACES this opportunity of informing the public, that having procured a large and commodious dwelling, he can now accommodate a few more young gentlemen as

Boarders and Scholars.

The course of Education pursued in the Academy, is intended to furnish boys with a plain store of general, useful, and necessary knowledge; to unfold to them the true source of learning; to introduce them to an acquaintance with the diversified objects of human pursuit, to enable them to choose a profession for themselves, and ultimately to fit them for Society. For these important purposes, Woodbridge's Geography, the Universal Preceptor, compendious abstracts of 30 different branches of learning, Lavoisne's famous Atlas of History, Chronology, &c. &c. with books of Grammar, Rhetoric, Practical and theoretical Geometry and Arithmetic, &c. have been introduced into the Academy. No boy above 16 years of age will be admitted as a Boarder. *Tuition, Board, Washing, Mending*, $130 *per annum.*

April 1, 1825.—1y.

COPPER AND TIN WARE MANUFACTORY.

THE UNDERSIGNED having entered into Partnership, under the firm of

Howard & Rodgers,

Respectfully beg leave to inform their friends and the public generally, that they have commenced the above business, on the N. W. corner of Wood and Second streets, where they intend to manufacture and keep constantly on hand

Stills, Wash-Kettles, Tea-Kettles TIN WARE, &c. &c.

Which they offer, Wholesale and Retail, on most accommodating terms. *Anderson's Patent STILLS, Fullers' and Hatters' KETTLES, SALT TUBE, &c. &c.* made to order, at shortest notice. From their long experience in the business, they feel themselves warranted in saying that their work will be of the first quality. Merchants, Distillers, and others wishing to purchase, will please to call and judge for themselves. Orders thankfully received, and promptly attended to.

Wm. J. Howard,
Robert Rodgers.

April 22, 1825.—tf.

SAMUEL WOOD

RESPECTFULLY informs his friends and the public, that he continues the *PLASTERING, PAPERING*, and *WHITEWASHING*, and has reduced his prices to the following low rates, for Cash only, viz.—

3 coat Plastering on lath, including materials,		16 cts. per yard
2 do.	do.	14
1 do.	do.	12
3 do.	on brick wall,	8
2 do.	do.	6
1 do.	do.	4

Prices when the materials are found by the employer.

3 coats on lath,		8 cts. per yard
2 do.	do.	6
1 do.	do.	5
3 do.	on brick wall,	6
Hanging paper,		12½ per roll
do.	border,	25
Whitewashing,		37½ per room

Roughcasting done in the neatest manner, and warranted to be durable in the dampest cellars. Casting in plaster done at the shortest notice.

June 20—tf.

JUST RECEIVED,

BY DOCTOR G. DAWSON,

AT HIS WHOLESALE AND RETAIL

Drug, Medical, & Chemical WAREHOUSE,

Corner of Wood and Fourth streets, Pittsburgh.

A LARGE and general assortment of *Drugs and Medicines, Family, Patent, Horse Medicines, Surgeons' Instruments, Elastic Steel Trusses for Ruptures, Spring and Plain Trusses, Mortars and Pestles, large and small Syringes, Nipple Glasses, and Breast Pipes, Paints of all kinds, Oils, Varnishes, Dye Stuffs, Perfumery, Spices, Shop Furniture and Vials, best Fine Maccouba Snuff, Rectified Alcohol, Vitriolic Ether, Nitrous Ether, Henry's Calcined Magnesia, Spirits of Hartshorn, Nitric Acid, Aqua Fortis, Oil of Vitriol, Muriatic Acid or Spirit of Salts, Quicksilver, best Gum Copal and Shellac, Liquorice, Watch Oil, Tartaric Acid, Supercarbonate of Soda, pure Sulphate of Quinine, Naphtha of superior quality, English Epsom and Glauber Salts, best Gold and Silver Leaf, best Black and Red London Inkpowder, Sealing Wax and Wafers, St Alban's celebrated Blacking Paste, best Water Colors, Brushes and Pencils, fine Bitters for tavern keepers,* and an extensive variety of almost every article in the Drug business, carefully selected from the latest importations, and WARRANTED GENUINE, which being purchased with CASH he can sell on terms as advantageous to purchasers as any ever offered for sale in this city.

Orders promptly executed, and goods packed in the most substantial manner.

☞ *Physicians' Recipes and Family Medicines carefully put up by himself.*

April 8—3mo.

*** *Just Received on Commission, White Lead dry and ground in Oil,* of a very superior quality. Also—bright colored *Red Lead*, and 40 barrels best *Domestic Brown.* These will be sold at manufacturers' prices, Wholesale and Retail.

The American Fire Insurance Co.

OF PHILADELPHIA,

DAILY make Insurance on property of every description, from loss or damage by fire, on terms as reasonable and liberal as any sound Institution in the United States.

Buildings and merchandise of every description, furniture, books, mechanics' tools, materials, machinery, stock and implements, wearing apparel, property and effects of all kinds, effectually protected from loss by fire, or the consequences thereof, either in town or country.

Confining its business exclusively to Insurance against fire, (being prohibited by its charter from engaging in marine risques,) this company offers the best security for all its engagements.

Application at the office, No. 101, Chesnut street, Philadelphia, either personal or by letter, promptly decided on.

Job Bacon, Sec'y.

Persons in Pittsburgh and the surrounding country, wishing to have their property insured may have it done by the above company, on application to

Geo. Cochran, of Richd.

Pittsburgh, March 4—tf. AGENT.

Poetry.

SONG.

O lady, leave thy silken thread,
And flowery tapestrie,
There's living roses on the bush,
And blossoms on the tree;
Stoop where thou wilt, thy careless hand
Some random bud will meet;
Thou canst not tread but thou wilt find
The daisy at thy feet.

'Tis like the birthday of the world,
When earth was born in bloom;
The light is made for many dyes,
The air is all perfume;
There's crimson buds, and white, and blue—
The very rainbow showers
Have turn'd to blossoms where they fell,
And sown the world with flow'rs.

There's fairy tulips in the east,
The garden of the sun;
The very streams reflect the hues,
And blossom as they run:
While morn opes like a crimson rose,
Still wet with pearly show'rs;
Then, lady, leave the silken thread
Thou twinest into flow'rs!

Miscellany.

ILLUSTRIOUS EXAMPLE OF GRATITUDE

From the London New Monthly Magazine.

A young man was passing with his regiment through Lyons, in 17—, where he fell sick, and was oobliged to remain at an hotel. He was very ill supplied with money, and his purse was speedily exhausted by the expense his malady occasioned him: his hostess, untouched by his destitute situation, had him carried into a granary, where all the furniture she allowed him was a palliasse and a chair, and all the sustenance a little barley-water; refusing to call in the aid of a physician, to avoid the responsibility in which she apprehended such an additional charge might involve her. It happened that the first floor of this furnished hotel was occupied by two Genevese ladies, Madame and Mademoiselle Agiee, who had visited Lyons for the benefit of change of air: they were both advanced in years, Mademoiselle Agiee being near fifty. These two ladies were clever and well informed, but, according to the Genevese habit, they did injustice to their real merit, by a pretension to something beyond it, and a pedantry completely national. The fate of the young soldier interested all the domestics of the hotel, and the particulars of his friendless condition reached the ear of Mademoiselle Agiee through her maid, who acquainted her at the same time of the cruelty of the landlady, who threatened to send him to the hospital. The maid succeeded in awakening the sympathy of her mistress, who immediately sent for a physician, informing the hostess that she would answer all expenses, and that it was her pleasure the sick man should be removed without delay to a comfortable chamber. The humane Abigail, meanwhile, never quitted the chamber of the invalid whom she had so happily taken under her protection. Weakened by his illness, which had been so aggravated by neglect, the young soldier was in a frightful state of delirium when the physician visited him, and during the process of changing his apartment, so that when he recovered his senses, he was greatly astonished to find himself in a well furnished chamber, and believed himself dreaming. Near his bed was his faithful nurse, whom he began to question, but who contented herself with replying that a friend who took an interest in him had given orders that he should be properly attended. Days, and even weeks escaped thus, till at length the young soldier, recovering, his strength insisted on being informed to whom he was indebted for so many benefits. There was in the expression of his countenance something that commanded respect, which perhaps even excited fear, the good woman named her mistress, and with all possible delicacy, related to him the miserable circumstances in which she had found him. He entreated to see Mad. Agiee, that he might lighten his heart of some of its gratitude; he was not yet able to rise, nor was he permitted to read, but he was nevertheless, sufficiently reinstated to feel the weight and weariness of an idle life. Mademoiselle Agiee consented to the demand of the young soldier, and paid him her first visit; she remained with him only a few moments, but promised to return and bring him books, desiring him to make his choice, and offering to read for him till he should be no longer forbidden to occupy himself. He accepted her proposal with joy, and selected the "Life of Turenne" and a book on geometry. Every day Mademoiselle Agiee passed some hours with the convalescent soldier, who listened eagerly as she read often interrupting her to make observations which were always just, and sometimes very striking. He did not seem easily inclined to confidence, and it was not till some time had thus elapsed, that one day as it led on by a military ardor beyond his power to restrain, he began to speak of his projects to Mademoiselle Agiee; she smiled as she listened to him. "In truth," said she "I believe we shall one of these days see you a colonel." "Colonel" replied he in a tone of indignation, "I shall be a general—and perhaps——" but he interrupted himself, as if alarmed at what he was about to say and perhaps even internally rebuke himself for what he had said. "Until now," said Mademoiselle Agiee, "I have never asked you a single question, either with regard to your country or family.—By your accent, I conceive you to be a foreigner, although you belong to a French regiment."—"I am a Corsican, and my name is Napoleon." The young man was Buonaparte.

Mademoiselle Agiee every day became more and more interested in Napoleon, and when he was entirely recovered, she equipped him, and supplied him with the money necessary to enable him to rejoin his regiment. On taking leave of his benefactress, the young man was much affected. "Believe me," said he, "I shall never forget what you have done for me! You will hear of me." He departed, and Mademoiselle Agiee with her mother returned to Geneva. Very soon the name of Napoleon became celebrated; and Mademoiselle Agiee, in reading the Gazettes, exulted in the successes of her protege, who, meanwhile, seemed to have forgotten her. Years passed thus away, when, sometime before the battle of Marengo, Bonaparte passed through Nyon, a little town of the Canton de Vaud, twelve miles from Geneva, on his way into Italy;—he could only stop a few hours;—he sent an aid-de-camp to Geneva, with orders to inquire for a lady named Agiee, very ugly and old, and to bring her to him: such were his directions. In Geneva, as in all small towns, every body is known, and the aid-de-camp succeeded in finding Mademoiselle Agiee; she was become nearly blind, and very seldom quitted her own house; but her hero's name seemed to inspire her with new strength, and she hesitated not to follow his messenger. Bonaparte was impatient, and came to meet his friend on horseback, attended by his staff, as far as Versois; as soon as he perceived her carriage, he spurred on to receive her, and the feelings of Mademoiselle Agiee on this rencontre, may better be imagined than expressed. "Gentlemen," said Bonaparte, turning towards his suite, "you see my benefactress; she to whom I am indebted for life: I was destitute of every thing when she succoured me. I am happy and proud to be obliged to her, and I shall never forget it." Mademoiselle Agiee passed two hours at Nyon with Bonaparte, at the hotel of the Croix Blanche, where he detailed to her all his plans, and on taking leave of her, repeated the same words he had uttered at Lyons, "You will hear of me." From that hour to the epoch of his coronation, she received from him no token of his existence; but fifteen days before the coronation, General Hullin was announced to Mademoiselle Agiee. He desired her to prepare to accompany him, as Bonaparte was resolved that she should witness his glory; he was furnished with the strictest and most minute orders. Mademoiselle Agiee was permitted to carry nothing with her, beyond what was merely indispensable, during the journey; and in spite of her age and infirmities, the day after the General's arrival she set out. On arriving at Paris, she alighted at a house in the Place du Carousal, opposite the palace of the Thuilleries; there she found domestics in the livery of Bonaparte, and, in short, a completely furnished mansion; a well-stocked wardrobe had been prepared for her; Bonaparte had recollected even her favorite colors, and had omitted nothing that he imagined would give her pleasure; she had a long audience of Napoleon; he assigned her, besides a house, carriage, and domestics, maintained at his expense, an annual income of six thousand francs. He continued to preserve towards Mademoiselle Agiee, the most marked regard, often consulting her, even on the most important affairs. On the fall of Bonaparte, Mademoiselle Agiee lost the house, and the advantages he had conferred upon her; but I have reason to believe that her pension was always regularly paid by the agents of Napoleon, till her death, which happened, I believe, in 1822. It is from herself that I have received the details I have given;—it is easy to imagine with what animation she descanted on her hero; even without partaking her enthusiasm, it was impossible to listen to her without interest; besides, noble and generous sentiments belong to our intellectual existence, no matter what country we belong to, or what are our opinions, the emotions of the heart wait not to consult our prejudices. Mademoiselle Agiee died at the Hotel de la Rochefoucauld, Faubourg du Roule, at Paris, of which she inhabited a small wing, after having quitted her house in the Place du Carousal.

A. D. T.

INDIAN SUMMER.

From Faux's Travels in America.

"The season called the *Indian Summer*, which here commences in October, by a dark blue, hazy atmosphere, is caused by millions of acres, for thousand of miles round, being in a wide spreading, flaming, blazing, smoky fire, rising up through wood and prairie, hill and dale, to the tops of low shrubs and trees, which are kindled by the coarse, thick, long, prairie grass and dying leaves at every point of the compass, and far beyond the foot, of civilization, darkening the air, heavens and earth, over the whole extent of the northern and part of the southern continent, from the Atlantic to the Pacific, and in the neighborhoods contiguous to the all devouring deflagration, filling the whole horizon with yellow, palpable, tangible smoke, ashes and vapor, which affect the eyes of man and beast, and obscure the sun moon, and stars, for many days, or until the winter rains descend to quench the fire and purge the thick ropy air which is seen, tasted, handled, and felt."

The above is thus ridiculed in Mr. Paulding's "*John Bull in America*."

"Such is the extent of this practice of smoking tobacco, that at a certain period of the year, during the autumn, when the people of the country have finished gathering the products of their fields, and their leisure time comes, they commence a smoking festival, in which every man, woman, and child partakes. These festivals last five or six weeks, during which time the atmosphere throughout the whole extent of the country becomes so hazy, and obscure, that they are obliged to burn candles all day, and a perpetual drizzle prevails, owing to the unseemly habit of spitting, which all our English travellers have heretofore noticed among these immaculate republicans. This season is called Indian summer.

There is wit and truth in the following hit at the inventive genius of our country, and at what is really mischievous, the facility with which men, who have acquired names of some influence, lend themselves to the support of such—*gimcracks*.

Patents.—"Patent trusses, patent teeth instruments, patent pills, and patent lancets, are, in our opinion, all of a piece, and when medical men countenance, and even patronize such useless efforts of human ingenuity, they encourage artizans who might be better employed to labor entirely in vain. What is there in this country that does not go by patent? We were lately acquainted with a gentlemen who wore a patent hat, bought patent boots, with cork soles, and daily besmeared his toes with Conway's patent corn plaster. Not satisfied with this, he crawled into a patent doe-skin shirt, and kept up his small clothes by patent suspenders; kept his chopped hands warm by patent spring back gloves—and, finally, falling sick of a fever took forty dollors worth of patent physic from a patent doctor, and after languishing a while on one of Jenock's patent bedsteads, he died—as all patent things do—prematurely—was placed in a patent cedar wood coffin, borne on a patent spring hearse to a patent arched tomb, where he now lies—a striking emblem of the numerous inventions which claim the protection of our American patent laws."

Boston Med. Lit.

Tribes Hill, commonly called Tripes Hill.—A new Post office has been established in the village on this hill, and Fisher Putman appointed Post Master.

In the notice of this fact, in the papers, we observe that the name is written with a *p*, instead of a *b*: and it is commonly spoken in the same way. But this is wrong. The hill in question is a fine bold elevation rising from the bottom of the Mohawk valley, and commanding a wide view of the surrounding country: and tradition says that the tribes, or the representatives of the tribes of the Redmen, were wont to meet there to kindle their council fires.—The place is uncommonly well adapted for such a purpose, and the name of "Tribes Hill," has significance as well as beauty: It is a historical monument; and is doubtless the true name. The other name is unmeaning as well as coarse, and has probably originated in the propensity of the Dutch tongue to convert *b* into *p*.

Troy Sentinel.

The following is the comparative difference between the proportion of two extraordinary characters of this city: Major Joseph Stevens, height 38¾ inches: weight 36 pounds, breadth across the shoulders 9½ inches; aged 21 years. Mr. Richard Seavers, usually called Big Dick, height 6 feet 8¾ inches; weight 309 pounds; circumference round the chest 4 feet 2 inches; aged 38 years. *Boston Patriot.*

JAMES THOMSON,

CLOCK and WATCH MAKER, having, on the 1st of April last, sold out his stock, tools, &c to Thomas Thomson and John Wallace, who will carry on the business, at the old stand, in Market street, requests those indebted to him to call on the above-named persons, and settle their accounts, before the first day of July next; at which time those accounts which shall not have been settled, will be put into the hands of proper officers, for immediate collection.

Pittsburgh, June 3, 1825—3t.

STRAY MARE.

TAKEN up by the subscriber, residing in Indiana Township, on the 11th or 12th inst.

A Bright Sorrel MARE,

5 or 6 years old; her hind feet white; shod before, no marks perceivable. The owner is desired to come forward, prove property, pay charges, and take her away.

George Kinzer.

May 27, 1825.—3t.

J. BYRNE,

Umbrella Manufacturer,

RESPECTFULLY informs his friends and the public, that he continues the manufacture of UMBRELLAS and PARASOLS, of the most substantial kind, and neatest fashion, at his shop, in Third street, north side, between Wood and Market streets, where he will always be found, ready and willing to execute their commands in the line of his profession. Having paid a fee, and served a regular time to the business, under a first master, in one of the most fashionable cities of Great Britain, he feels confident he will be able to satisfy every reasonable expectation.

Every kind of *Repairing* done with neatness and despatch. The smallest favor will be gratefully received and punctually and promptly executed.

He has on hand a quantity of his genuine *JAPANNED VARNISH*, for boots and shoes, which, besides giving to the leather a beautiful jet black lustre, mollifies and nourishes it by its lubricating qualities, so that the price will be trebly repaid in the additional durability imparted to the leather. It will contract no fœtid smell by keeping in any clime or season, and when polished, will not soil the whites muslin. It is put up in stone jars, sealed with wax, and the maker's initials impressed upon the cork, with proper directions labelled on the jar, and signed with his own holograph. It is now selling at 25 cents per jar, just half the former price.

December 10—eoly.

JOHN ALBREE,

South West corner of Market St. and the Diamond,

HAS JUST RECEIVED

A LARGE AND EXTENSIVE ASSORTMENT OF

Boots & Shoes,

Selected expressly for and adapted to country retail trade, which will be sold at a small advance for Cash or approved Credit.

Purchasers are invited to call and examine the assortment.

March 18—eotf

PROPOSALS

By J. S. Weistling and F. R. Shunk,

OF HARRISBURGH,

For Publishing by Subscription,

The proceedings relative to calling the Conventions of 1776 and 1790.

The minutes of the Convention that formed the present Constitution of Pennsylvania, together with the charter to Wm. Penn.

The Constitutions of 1776 and 1790, and a view of the proceedings of the Convention of 1776, and of the Council of Censors.

THE volume will contain 1st. The charter granted to Wm. Penn; the charter of privileges, and the act of settlement.

2d. An account of the proceedings in relation to calling the convention, a view of the minutes of the convention, and the constitution of 1776.

3d. A condensed view of the proceedings of the council of censors, elected under the provisions of the 47th section of the constitution of 1776.

4th. The resolutions, &c. of the general assembly for calling the convention of 1790.

5th. The minutes of the proceedings of the convention that formed the present constitution.

6th. The proceedings of the grand committee of the whole convention.

7th. The present constitution of the commonwealth.

8th. The act passed at the last session of the legislature, entitled "an act for ascertaining the opinion of the people of this commonwealth, relative to the call of a convention."

9th. A copious index to the whole work.

By the act of the legislature, passed at the last session, the question "shall a convention be called?" is submitted for decision to the people at the next general election—hence the compilers were induced to undertake the publication of this volume, containing the proceedings in relation to former alterations of the constitution of the state, the minutes of the conventions, and an abstract of the proceedings of the council of censors. The books from which the compilation will be made, are out of print: they contain much information, and it is presumed the publication at this period will be particularly interesting to the people, as it will present the proposition submitted to the conventions, and constitutional questions that were discussed in the council of censors, together with the several constitutions of the state, all which are intimately connected with the proceedings contemplated by the late act of assembly.

The work will be printed on a medium paper of a good quality, with good long primer type, and delivered in boards to subscribers at $1 25 per copy. It will contain 500 pages. To non subscribers the price will be $1 50.

Any person procuring subscribers for ten copies, and becoming responsible for the payment, will be entitled to one copy.

The work will be put to press as soon as a number of subscribers sufficient to warrant the publication shall be obtained, and published shortly thereafter.

☞ *Subscriptions received at this Office.*

May 20, 1825.

TO PRINTERS.

ON HAND, FOR SALE,

A new Super-Royal, one pull, Lever

PRINTING PRESS,

IT will be sold cheap. Apply to the subscriber, Printing Press Maker, Pittsburgh.

Charles Artzt.

July 2 tf.

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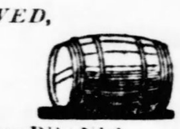

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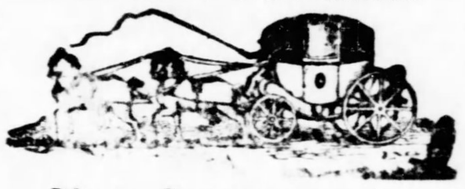
Pittsburgh and Philadelphia Line

OF

MAIL COACHES.



New Arrangement.

THE attention of Travellers going East and West is hereby particularly invited. The Proprietors of this Line have, at the solicitation of many of their fellow-citizens, determined to increase the running of their Coach, from Pittsburgh, via Huntingdon, Lewistown, and *Harrisburgh*, to *three times per week*, in less than four days each trip,—they being met at the *latter* place by three different Lines of Stages, on the same evening,—one running by way of Reading, and one by Lancaster, to Philadelphia, and one other, via Little York, to Baltimore. Travellers will not only get on with as much facility, but they will have a choice of Routes from Harrisburgh which will at least afford variety. Every possible attention will be paid to their accommodation, and their fare and traveling expenses generally, made as low as on any other stage route in Pennsylvania. The owners cannot be accountable for baggage.

RATES OF FARE.

From Pittsburgh to Harrisburgh,	$10 00
(For any intermediate distance, 6 cts. per mile.)	
From Harrisburgh to Philadelphia,	6 50
	$16 50

This Line will call for passengers at any public or private house, at either end of the Line, and will also drive to any place within a reasonable distance, to let out gentlemen or ladies with their baggage. It will leave the hotels of Col Ramsay, in Pittsburgh, and Mrs. Buehler, in Harrisburgh, respectively, on the mornings of Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays.

Jno. Blair & Others.

Feb. 4, 1825—tf.

REMOVAL.

MRS SPENCER informs her friends and pupils, that her School will be continued in the room lately occupied by Mrs. M'Gowan, in Third, between Market and Wood Streets.

April 8—tf.

LOWRIE & CURTIS,

WHOLESALE GROCERS,

HAVE REMOVED to the large Brick Warehouse, corner of Third and Wood Streets opposite H. Holdship's Bookstore, where they have on hand, and offer for sale, on the most accommodating terms,

Y. H. and Imperial Teas,
Best Green Coffee,
Liquor and Wines,
Old Whiskey, Tobacco, Dye Stuffs,
Nails, Iron, Window-Glass,

And a general assortment of all articles in their line of business. Orders will be thankfully received and promptly attended to.

Alderman Lowrie's Office.

Is in the North corner of the Diamond.

Dec. 31, 1824—tf.

RULES OF COURT.

For Sale at this Office,

RULES for regulating the Practice of the District Court of the United States, for the Western District of Pennsylvania: Adopted at Williamsport on the first Monday, and at Pittsburgh on the second Monday of October, A. D. 1824. By order of *William Wilkins*, District Judge. Price 50 cents.

April 8.

ADAMS & HUTCHESON

HAVE just received on Consignment, at their WAREHOUSE in FRONT, near Market-street, a quantity of

American Patent WOOD SCREWS

Assorted, from 5-8 to 1¼ inch, from the Manufactory of Messrs PHILLIPS & Co., of Philipsburg Pa. which they offer for sale at the Philadelphia prices.

—*ALSO IN STORE*—

Juniata Bar Iron
Ditto Nails & Brads
Geneva Window Glass

} Trotter's Rifle Powder
} Kentucky man. Tobacco
} Feathers, &c.

Pittsburgh, Dec. 24, 1824.—1y

ACADEMY, PITTSBURG

Wood St. between First and Second Sts

MR. SCOTT

EMBRACES this opportunity of informing the public, that having procured a large and commodious dwelling, he can now accommodate a few more young gentlemen as

Boarders and Scholars.

The course of Education pursued in the Academy, is intended to furnish boys with a plentiful store of general, useful, and necessary knowledge; to unfold to them the true source of learning; to introduce them to an acquaintance with the diversified objects of human pursuit, and enable them to choose a profession for themselves, and ultimately to fit them for Society. For these important purposes, Woodbridge's Geography, the Universal Preceptor, compendious abstracts of 30 different branches of learning, Lavoisne's famous Atlas of History, Chronology, &c. &c. with books of Grammar, Rhetoric, Practical and theoretical Geometry and Arithmetic, &c. have been introduced into the Academy. No boy above 16 years of age will be received as a Boarder. *Tuition, Board, Washing, Mending,* $130 *per annum.*

April 1, 1825—1y.

COPPER AND TIN WARE MANUFACTORY.

THE UNDERSIGNED having entered into Partnership, under the firm of

Howard & Rodgers,

Respectfully beg leave to inform their friends and the public generally, that they have commenced the above business, on the N. W. corner of Wood and Second streets, where they intend to manufacture and keep constantly on hand

Stills, Wash-Kettles, Tea-Kettles TIN WARE, &c. &c.

Which they offer, Wholesale and Retail, on the most accommodating terms. *Anderson's Patent STILLS, Fullers' and Hatters' KETTLES, SALT TUBE, &c. &c.* made to order, at the shortest notice. From their long experience in the business, they feel themselves warranted in saying that their work will be of the first quality. Merchants, Distillers, and others wishing to purchase, will please to call and judge for themselves. Orders thankfully received, and promptly attended to.

Wm. J. Howard,
Robert Rodgers.

April 22, 1825.—tf.

SAMUEL WOOD

RESPECTFULLY informs his friends and the public, that he continues the *PLASTERING, PAPERING,* and *WHITEWASHING*, and has reduced his prices to the following low rates, for Cash only, viz.—

3 coat Plastering on lath, including materials,		16 cts. per yd.
2 do.	do.	14
1 do.	do.	12
3 do.	on brick wall,	8
2 do.	do.	6
1 do.	do.	4

Prices when the materials are found by the employer.

3 coats on lath,	8 cts. per yd.
2 do. do.	6
1 do. do.	5
3 do. on brick wall,	6
Hanging paper,	12½ per roll
do. border,	25
Whitewashing,	37½ per room

Roughcasting done in the neatest manner, and warranted to be durable in the dampest cellar. Casting in plaster done at the shortest notice.

June 20—tf.

JUST RECEIVED

BY DOCTOR G. DAWSON,

AT HIS WHOLESALE AND RETAIL

Drug, Medical, & Chemical WAREHOUSE,

Corner of Wood and Fourth streets, Pittsburgh.

A LARGE and general assortment of *Foreign Drugs and Medicines, Family, Patent, Horse Medicines, Surgeons' Instruments, Elastic Steel Trusses for Ruptures, Spring and Plain Trusses, Mortars and Pestles large and small, Syringes, Nipple Glasses and Breast Pipes, Paints of all kinds, Oils, Varnishes, Dye Stuffs, Perfumery, Spices, Shop Furniture and Vials, best Fine Maccouba Snuff, Rectified Alcohol, Vitriolic Ether, Nitrous Ether, Henry's Calcined Magnesia, Hartshorn, Nitric Acid, Aqua Fortis, Oil of Vitriol, Muriatic Acid or Spirit of Salt, Quicksilver, best Gum Copal and Shellac Varnish, Watch Oil, Tartaric Acid, Supercarbonate of Soda, pure Sulphate of Quinine, Naphtha of superior quality, English Epsom and Glauber Salts, best Gold and Silver Leaf, best Black and Red London Inkpowder, Sealing Wax and Wafers, St. Alban's celebrated Blacking Paste, best Water Colors, Brushes and Pencils, fine Bitters for tavern keepers,* and an extensive variety of almost every article in the Drug business, carefully selected from the latest importations, and WARRANTED GENUINE, which being purchased with CASH he can sell on terms as advantageous to purchasers as any ever offered for sale in this city.

Orders promptly executed, and goods packed in the most substantial manner.

☞ *Physicians' Recipes and Family Medicines carefully put up by himself.*

April 8—3mo.

*** *Just Received on Commission, White Lead dry and ground in Oil,* of a very superior quality. Also—bright colored *Red Lead*, and 40 bbls best *Domestic Brown.* These will be sold at manufacturers' prices, Wholesale and Retail.

The American Fire Insurance Co.

OF PHILADELPHIA,

DAILY make Insurance on property of every description, from loss or damage by fire, on terms as reasonable and liberal as any sound Institution in the United States.

Buildings and merchandise of every description, furniture, books, mechanics' tools, materials, machinery, stock and implements, wearing apparel, property and effects of all kinds, effectually protected from loss by fire, or the consequences thereof, either in town or country.

Confining its business exclusively to Insurances against fire, (being prohibited by its charter from engaging in marine risques,) this company offers the best security for all its engagements.

Application at the office, No. 101, Chesnut street, Philadelphia, either personal or by letter, promptly decided on.

Job Bacon, Sec'y.

Persons in Pittsburgh and the surrounding country, wishing to have their property insured, may have it done by the above company, on application to

Geo. Cochran, of Richd.

Pittsburgh, March 4—tf. AGT.